

his wife from a house of ill-fame: and was

He was surprised and shocked to discover her—she was alleged in his petition for divorce—maintaining relations with other men as a habit or so after her marriage.

—♦—

**FOR LONG BEACH.**

**—♦—**

**The Railroad to Have More Rolling-stock.**

President Crow, of the Long Beach Land and Water Company, is trying to infuse new life into the pummy. He has asked out the G. O. P. R. R., and put its place a neat and capable little railroad which does its work pretty well. He has therefrom, the J. G. Brill & Co., of Philadelphia, the most famous street-car builders

ten at the sides, and with a seating capacity of seventy persons. This will be here thirty days, and with the present comfortable coach, will give a train capacity of 140 persons. The company is to have the car built by the Baker Manufacturing Company of this city, a combination car, which will carry passengers, or baggage, or both.

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**CALLED TO ACCOUNT.**

**Agent Arrested for Embezzling His Principal's Money.**

In Justice Taney's Court last evening, Wm. Burke, the insurance agent, lodged a complaint, charging Charles Nikolaus, a former employee, with embezzlement. It appears that Nikolaus was engaged as an agent by Mr. Burke, and among his duties, was authorized by his employer, was the collection of insurance due Mr. Burke to the

charge for this duty NIKLAUS collected money and refused to turn it over to his principal. The amount charged in the complaint is \$14, but Mr. Burke states that NIKLAUS is short between \$30 and \$40. A warrant was issued, and the defendant charged under arrest with leave to find bail the sum of \$200, to appear for trial on the 10th inst., at 10 a.m.

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### WITH PHOSPHORUS.

**Supposed Attempt to Conflagrate E. Deste's Residence.**

Late last evening, E. Deste, an old fireman, who lives at 423 Charity street, called at the police station and stated that

his property, by placing phosphorus in his yard, next to his house. He was attracted by the noise they made, and when he reached the door, they were making off as fast as possible. He could not distinguish their features, but he thought they were men who had been hanging around the neighborhood for several days. He was told to keep his eyes open, and shoot, should

**RUN OVER.**

**Fatal Accident Befalls a Boy at Riverside.**

Last Friday afternoon about 5 o'clock, little Clarence Shimm, a son of W. T. Shimm, of Riverside, was playing in the street in front of his father's house, when a truck came along and the wheel struck

rectly over the little fellow. He died in  
but thirty minutes, although Dr. W. B.  
lawyer was called in and did all in his  
power to save the child's life. The driver of  
the truck did not see the boy until he was  
picked up by some gentlemen who hap-  
pened to see the terrible tragedy. No blame  
was attached to the driver. The parents  
have the sympathy of the entire population.

**A Brakeman Killed at Calliente by Falling from a Train.**  
Yesterday morning, while a repair train was switching at Calliente, a station on the Southern Pacific road, this side of Sumner, a brakeman sitting on one of the flat-cars was thrown off and the car passed over him, cutting off both his legs. With all possible

**Miles's Dog.** Miles Long has a dog. It is a pet bulldog, and of him Miles is very fond. Last evening an individual passing along in front of Miles's shop, that

which excited the ire of Miles. Hot words ensued, in which the language was more forcible than choice, and the kicker was invited around into a back street to have it out. Both parties started for the bloody rendezvous, but the courage of the dog-hater oozed out and an item of news was lost, though the crowd had been well entertained.

**Y. W. C. T. U.**

perance Union will give the newsboys a benefit on Friday evening, April 1st. It is for the purpose of raising money to keep up a night school for the little fellows. It is not only for a good cause, but the entertainment will be something novel and striking. It will take place at Armory Hall, and will consist of a Japanese wedding, Japanese songs, dances, etc. The admission will be

**Skipped the Town.**  
Maud Wilson, the madame of a house at 114 Alameda street, skipped out the other day and left her boarders in the lurch. She had furnished the place up in grand style, and when she left she stated that she was going to San Francisco to get a new lot of girls. She has not returned and those who know say she is now in the East, living in

**Music for the Ball.**  
The Seventh Infantry Band has been engaged by Mr. Scott, of the Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica, for the grand opening ball on Wednesday evening. The band will leave at 7 p.m., by special train, and give a promenade concert at 8 o'clock from the new band stand in front of the hotel, after which

**Got Out.**

A lawyer got W. H. Simpson, an aggravated case sent in from Azusa for 100 days in the County Jail, released yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. The able cranny through which law crawled around justice was that the commitment simply specified

vated Simpson's case was.



## LYNCH VS. VANDEVER.

STEPHEN M. WHITE ON THE STAND—HIS TESTIMONY.

Other Interesting Witnesses—A Lawyer "Some." Also a "Kicker." Somebody in a Bad Box on Account of an Affidavit—A Mistake Between Lawyers.

The Lynch-Vandever contest was again on the boards yesterday before Notary Owen, and in some respects the most interesting day yet to those present. A perusal of the testimony offered will show how some things may be done. A lawyer-real estate man was the first witness called, and

R. A. LING was sworn: I was at the White House polls all day on the second day of last November. Polls very much crowded; 100 to 125 men in line. It took a man ten to thirty minutes to get from the end of the line to the polls. Short was the Republican challenger, and he challenged nearly everybody—if they were Democrats. Well, I was not straight that day, and I did not want to tell anything that will give the boys away. I don't know as I will ever run for office again, but I don't want to tell. [Counsel for contestant: We insist upon an answer.] Well, we had a kind of conference. Joe Manning was one, and we had a plan. Well, there were a lot of stiffs there, and we thought it would cost less to hire them to go in the line and take wrong numbers, and when they got to the polls want to swear in, and then after delaying voting in this way, drop out of line, than to hire them to vote. Well, I did not see them taking any money. I don't want to swear on that. [After long wrangle witness finally said:] Well, they were paid four bits each to stand in line; they were paid by Republicans.

Cross-examined: Was only one Democrat on the Board of Elections there, so I was told. I don't know whether Sepulveda was on the board or not. Mr. Gaffey was then on the board. There were some Collins was a Democrat. I went there at about 3 o'clock a.m. Helman tried to bulldoze me a little, and I kicked out of the traces some. The conference between Gaffey, Manning, Short and myself was held around the polls there—in the saloons. No, I did not go into a plan to obstruct the voting. I don't know the names of those who were put in line by the Democrats. I am kicking about it, and some were taken out of the line—by officers, I think. I don't know how many were taken out or got in line. I am an attorney at law—practice—some. Well, yes; I have made my living that way—some. There are some people who want to employ a good lawyer that come to me. I have been admitted by the Superior Court to practice law in some men get four-bits for themselves and other men that they had put in line. I won't tell you it was paid the money.

HON. STEPHEN M. WHITE: sworn: Have resided here since 1874. I am an attorney at law, and was elected State Senator on the Democratic ticket last fall. I took an active part in the campaign in my district. I was in constant communication with the Democratic County Central Committee during the campaign last fall. I had information from the public notices posted up around town [Exhibit 1], saying that those wanting to vote must register on or before October 23. I saw those notices posted up in various parts of the county and in the Clerk's office. I saw them generally that they should register before October 23. I have a distinct recollection that persons came to me after October 23, directly or indirectly—that is, by saying that they had some parties who wanted to register, and I told them that it was too late to register for the November election, though they could register at any time, I cannot remember the exact date when I first learned that the time of registration for voting November 23 was extended, but it was from a circular. [Shown briefly circular.] Yes; this is the one in substance. I did go to see Dunsmoor, but not at once after seeing this as we determined to offset this secret work, and did not want to make a fuss about it. But some days after this I went to him and said in substance: I want to know when the registration for voting November 23 is going to close. You posted your notices saying it would be October 23 and here you have issued circulars to republican voters telling them they can register up to November 27th. Now, I want to know if this is the last, or are you going to extend it again? [I had Sam Fraser with me.] He hesitated about it and said that Judge Brunson had decided. I told him I was going to know about it right there and then, and he finally said: "Shall I be at the end of this time?" and he went away. I had another conversation with him, when I heard from some one that he did not intend to register any names when the Deputy Assessors had not filed their appointments anywhere before this time. We examined the Code. I told him that he should enroll all names sent in by the County Assessor; that it was not his business to know whether the acts of the Assessor were right or wrong. I don't know exactly the language he used, but I know I left then with the full assurance that those names would be entered on the register. I remarked to Judge Hamilton in saying that Charlie (referring to Dunsmoor), had done well in deciding to put the names on. I did not learn that he had decided not to put them on till some time after this—too late to do anything in the matter of registration. I went to the Clerk's office very often after that. I never saw this notice [Dunsmoor's notice to his precinct] anywhere before this time. When I accused him [Dunsmoor] of acting clandestinely in the matter of extending the time of registration, he seemed very chagrined about it.

I was at the White House polls several times on November 23. There was quite a crowd there and a good deal of dissatisfaction at the slowness of voting. I went up to his store to see him, and he went down and have Marsh do more work. Marsh was, I believe, connected with him in business, and Stamm was a Democrat and I knew would sympathize with me. In the afternoon the voting was more rapid. I suggested to Cline to see some one take his place, and he refused. I believe I got Sepulveda out. I was at these polls just before they closed. I would not say how many men there were in line, and I cannot say that I saw any one leave without voting. I heard others say so, but I don't know whether they told the truth or not.

Cross-examined: I am certain whether this precinct polled the largest vote in the city. I think they polled more at Turnverein Hall. I had examined the law relating to registration. I don't think there was much discussion about the time of closing registration, except by persons who wanted to register, because it was supposed that the registration would close October 23, in accordance with the notice of the clerk to that effect. I think those notices were posted some time before October 23, but I don't know just how long. I urged upon Clerk Dunsmoor, and told him it was my opinion that the names returned by him inquiring whether the person enrolling them was qualified to do so or not. That his duty was clerical and not supervisory. I was pretty familiar with the statutes and registration. He stated absolutely, before I left, that no more printed registers would be issued containing names enrolled after October 27th—I thought I was right in my opinion, and think so yet. I told him that I did not think any one could vote on a certificate from the clerk, as expressed by Judge Brunson, and I am of the same opinion still. I don't remember what time of day it was that I got Sepulveda out. I

think I put young Goffey in his place, and that voting went on better after that. Marsh did much better in the afternoon, and in counting, and altogether, made a very good officer.

THOMAS ALLEN sworn: I reside in San Fernando, and did last fall. Mr. Wilson enrolled me for registration last October. I did not vote at election November 23 attempted to vote, but could not, as my name was not in the Great Register.

Cross-examined: I have lived in San Fernando three or four years; was enrolled October 24th or 25th.

C. H. CLARK sworn: Testimony same as last witness, except that when asked for whom he would have voted for Congress, he answered "Swift;" afterwards corrected himself and said Lynch.

Cross-examined: I came to this State on the first day of March of last year. I had never been in the State before. I did not swear in the affidavit that I had been in the State a year. These gentlemen, S. Hamilton and J. T. Wilson, asked me if I had been in the country six months, and I did not look at the affidavit after it was filled out. I don't remember who was in the room when I signed the affidavit. Mr. Smith was there, and I think Mr. Hamilton was there. I made the affidavit in Mr. Wilson's office at San Fernando.

Re-direct: I made two affidavits, one when Mr. Wilson enrolled me. I did not state the date when I was going to vote. Mr. Hamilton was not present at that time. Afterwards I made an affidavit, on January 10th, in Mr. Smith's office, in which I said I would vote for Mr. Lynch. [Affidavit shown.] This is the one made January 10th.

Re-cross: When Mr. Wilson enrolled me he asked me if I had lived in the State a year, and I answered that I had. This is the affidavit I made January 10th and this is my signature. I did not know that it stated I had been in the State one year.

Cross-re-direct: If I signed that, stating that I had been in the State a year, it was under a mistake.

Re-cross: If I had known that the affidavit stated that I had been in the State a year, I would not have signed it, for there are people who know I had not been here a year.

J. T. WILSON sworn: I reside in San Fernando; was Deputy Assessor under Mr. Bilderrain, and enrolled a number of names as such deputy. The persons I enrolled were not allowed to vote, because their names were not on the register. I know several of them. [Names several.] I know a good many of them personally—twelve or thirteen. I know how many of them said they would have voted. [Names them.] They said they would have voted for Joseph D. Lynch. [Objected to by attorney for respondent.] Cross-examined: I am the deputy who enrolled the last witness. I began to act October 23rd. Mr. Bilderrain asked me to act in San Fernando. I don't remember the exact date when he asked me. I went to my appointment before I began enrolling names. I took the affidavit of Mr. Clark. I inserted the provision that he had lived in the State one year, because he told me he had. I made out the affidavit and read it over to him, and he signed it. I asked him some questions. I asked him if he had lived in the State one year, and in the county six months. He said that he had. I was working on my ranch at the time. I called him into my office to enroll him. When I made out these affidavits, I read them over to the parties, and they were very careful about that. I think I was present when Mr. Clark made his affidavit, on January 10th. This is my signature [an affidavit of January 10th]. Counsel: This affidavit is correct, is it not? Mr. Clark has been in Los Angeles county one year, and was entitled to vote at the last general election, and you certify that the facts are, to your knowledge, true, as stated and signed by you. Did you know that he had lived in the State one year?

A. No sir.

Q. How then, did you come to certify to those affidavits?

A. Will you let me see that paper? Well, I did it on my best information and belief. Clark had said so, and I believed it.

BAD BLOOD. Attorney Roberts had offered copies of the Los Angeles Herald in connection with Mr. Burton's testimony. Objected to by Judge Campbell for respondent. Mr. Appel and Mr. Roberts had some words on the subject. Recross was taken, and on going into the hall more words passed between two assistant parties, which ended in a fight. A John L. Sullivan. Constable Clemens separated the belligerents—more words and a second rush, but they were again separated, with no damage, physically, on either side.

AFTERNOON SESSION. After a considerable time spent in waiting, and after explanations of the little unpleasantness.

P. V. DECKMAN sworn: I was at the White House polls in the morning. There were seventy-five or one hundred men in line at the latter time. It took a man who I took there in a wagon three-quarters of an hour to vote. I saw men leave the line because they were challenged by Republicans or Democrats. I think there were men put in line to hinder voting. I don't know who put them in the line. Some of them left the line and went to the Eighth Precinct and voted. I don't know whether they were right or not.

Cross-examined: I don't know exactly as it took five or seven minutes for a man to deposit his ballot, but I know that sometimes there was wrangling before he voted and after he voted. I don't know that men made mistakes in their voting places. I never have.

ROBERT F. M'GREGOR sworn: His evidence was in relation to assisting a man to register, during which he said Clerk Dunsmoor had said in a conversation with him that he could not register any one after October 23rd.

F. L. BOHME sworn: Testified at length about going to the White House polls to vote, but not doing it on account of the crowd at the polls.

Cross-examined: My business is a bartender.

ED MURRAY sworn: I reside on High street. My name was on the register. I went to the New Depot to vote, but I was crippled at the time and there were several Mexicans around who were afraid of getting hurt, and so did not try to vote. I went to the White House polls. I was there about three hours, and went away about 4 o'clock. Two persons who were in line wanted me to wait till they voted and they would come up town with me. I waited about three-quarters of an hour and they came out without voting and came away with me.

Cross-examined: I am a laborer. I got shot the 9th of last May and have not done any work since, and am just able to get around now.

Adjourned till Monday next, at 2 o'clock p.m.

An Embezzler. C. F. Niklaus, who had been employed by W. R. Burke & Co. as a collector, was arrested yesterday for the embezzlement of about \$40 from his employer. He is under \$300 bonds for his appearance Tuesday before Justice Taney.

The Faith Cure. From 2 to 4 o'clock, at the M. E. Church, South, on Tuesday next, the Women's Christian Temperance Union will hold a meeting for the success of the constitutional prohibition amendment in Michigan.

## REAL ESTATE.

"THE TIMES" COMPREHENSIVE WEEKLY REVIEW.

Realty to the Amount of \$1,197,794 Transferred During the Week, as Shown by the County Recorder's Books—Principal Sales.

The week ending last night showed a firm market in real estate, with prices still on the climb. Remarkable activity has been shown along the foothills, around Pasadena, Pomona, Alhambra, Duarte, San Marino, Santa Ana and Orange, as well as in the city. The huge transactions in real estate at Alhambra and Pasadena during the week have been recorded in THE TIMES exclusively and at length. The excitement around Pasadena runs high. The Raymond Improvement Company—whose tract is part of the Marengo rancho—has been offered \$10,000 an acre for four acres just south of the Raymond. Lots on Fair Oaks avenue are selling freely at \$5,000 an acre. Following is the summary of transfers filed with the County Recorder during the week:

On Monday there were 22 transfers for a nominal consideration; 41 under \$10,000, aggregating \$17,610; 15 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$63,603; 4 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$30,000; 6 over \$100,000, aggregating \$125,000; total 91, aggregating \$232,213.

On Tuesday there were 14 transfers for a nominal consideration; 23 under \$10,000, aggregating \$25,025; 33 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$88,072; 5 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$25,000; 1 over \$100,000, aggregating \$89,000; total, 109, aggregating \$237,107.

On Wednesday there were 17 transfers for a nominal consideration; 43 under \$10,000, aggregating \$18,010; 10 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$80,206; 11 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$78,530; 2 over \$100,000, aggregating \$38,875; total, 106, aggregating \$205,621.

On Thursday there were 15 transfers for a nominal consideration; 28 under \$10,000, aggregating \$15,272; 20 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$44,055; 3 over \$50,000, aggregating \$49,075; total 51, aggregating \$108,382.

On Friday there were 6 transfers for a nominal consideration; 34 under \$10,000, aggregating \$12,603; 29 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$66,752; 7 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$49,050; 3 over \$100,000, aggregating \$49,075; total 54, aggregating \$137,480.

On Saturday there were 11 transfers for a nominal consideration; 48 under \$10,000, aggregating \$17,505; 27 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$88,310; 10 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$78,530; 2 over \$100,000, aggregating \$38,875; total, 98, aggregating \$223,220.

Totals for the week: Eighty-five transfers for a nominal consideration; 347 under \$10,000, aggregating \$124,885; 160 between \$10,000 and \$50,000, aggregating \$885,888; 30 between \$50,000 and \$100,000, aggregating \$275,584; 21 over \$100,000, aggregating \$44,440; grand total, 553 transfers, aggregating \$1,197,794.

PRINCIPAL SALES.

On Monday: William P. Coffin to H. G. Wilshire: Lot 2, block 25, H. S., \$50,000. Hall McAllister to H. C. Witmer: Lots 2 and 7, and 4 acres in or adjoining lot 10, section 29, Ro Azusa de Duarte, \$20,000. Otto W. Childs to Oliver A. Ivers and John S. Mainman: 1 lot, block 25, H. S., \$17,500. John J. Duff to Th. S. Rudbeck: E. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4, section 3, township 4 S., range 10 W., \$15,000. Josephus P. Eckler to Charles T. Roberson: N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, section 12, township 12 S., range 10 W., \$10,000. Cyrus M. Simpson to Thomas Meredith and I. G. Ziegler: 25 acres in Ro San Pascual, \$12,500. James Baldrige to Robert Baldrige: 1/2 of S. E. 1/4, section 13, township 13 N., range 10 W., \$10,000.

On Tuesday: G. T. Stamm to H. G. Wilshire: Agreement to convey lot 6, block 3, San Pascual tract, \$25,000. C. Edgar Smith to C. L. Leung: 1/2 of S. E. 1/4, section 12, township 12 S., range 10 W., \$10,000. Hitchcock: 500 acres in Ro Santa Gertrudes, \$25,000. J. M. Gessner to R. B. Taylor: H. J. Axford, O. L. Braddock and E. S. Stalling: 20 acres in Ro Santa Gertrudes, \$20,000. D. R. Risley to H. G. Bennett, trustee: Agreement to convey lots 1 and 2, Mrs. C. S. Martin's subdivision of part of A. Miller's tract, Pasadena, \$10,000.

On Wednesday: Mary J. Hillard and F. S. Hillard to May Stanley, Senter and Adelaide C. Stanley: Agreement to convey lot 20, Ro La Canada, lots 1 and 2, N. W. 1/4, section 35, township 12 S., range 10 W., \$10,000. W. J. Layman and Mrs. Mary J. Layman to J. W. Gardner: Agreement to convey lots 1, 4 and 5, block 14, Santa Ana, \$47,000. John W. Gardner, Al. E. and M. E. Gardner to J. W. Gardner: Undivided half of lots 3 and 2, Ro Cañada de Los Alisos, \$14,000. C. C. Hotchkiss to Presley C. Baker: Lots 11 and 12, block K, Monrovia, \$11,500.

On Thursday: J. M. Hathaway to John F. Humphreys and Eugene Riggan: Agreement to convey 179 acres in Rancho Azusa, \$17,000. Edwin F. Hurlbut to Delos Arnold and G. W. Dibble: 1/2 of S. E. 1/4, section 12, township 12 S., range 10 W., \$10,000. Isaac Abila de Cota and Manuel Cota to John P. Moran: 6.75 acres, probably in Ro San Rafael, \$10,500.

On Friday: Edwin Ward, agent, and Georgiana I. Ward to D. M. Hillard: Agreement to convey lot 4 and E. 1/2 of lot 3, O'Hara's subdivision, Pasadena, \$23,500. Mary A. Cunningham to Stoddard Jess, name of her husband: Agreement to convey to W. C. N. W. 1/4, S. E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, and lots 1, 3 and 4, section 34, township 1 N., range 9 W., \$15,575. Charles A. Paige to Vicente Yerra: 74.50 acres, being portions of S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4, N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4, and lots 2 and 3, fraction of section 13, township 13 N., range 12 W., \$11,000. R. A. Ling to Eliza Clark: Lots 7, 8, 9 and 10, block 1, section 12, township 12 S., range 10 W., \$10,000.

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## LOOK YE HERE!

LOTS	
401—20x125 to alley, Hill, lot near Twelfth	44,000
402—Four lots in Massick tract, each	4,000
403—50x125, Jenkins ave., near Grand	8,000
404—Large lot in Park tract, lots from \$600 upward, easy terms.	
405—No. 14, corner Temple	900
406—40x30, Sand street	2,700
407—Two lots in Angeleno Heights	1,300
408—Five lots in Garwood tract; each	1,000
409—Lot to be had at a bargain if taken together.	
410—48x125, corner Temple street	650
411—No. 17, in Garwood tract, above Pearl	1,200
412—No. 17, in Garwood tract, above Pearl	1,200
413—47x145, near Main and Pico	1,200
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## THE SAUNTERER.

Persistence is a good element of human character. You can achieve nothing without it. I saw this proposition illustrated another day in a manner that the average small boy would consider as good as a circus. I met a man who was evidently the subject of aspirations. He didn't aspire to be governor, or president, or a general, that I know of, but he certainly did aspire to be able to ride a bicycle. Well, he mounted one, accomplished one or two revolutions of the wheel, and then gave a frantic leap into the street. Then he looked the machine to discover if it possessed any dangerous propensities. He evidently did not find any such, for he climbed to his seat again—took a couple more turns and then dismounted. He then pushed the thing before him for a block so as to reach a good sidewalk. Up again he went, and over the wheel. That didn't dishearten him, though it led him to desire a little rest from propelling it. He walked a part of the block, climbed the thing again, and this time went down sideways. But, bless me, he didn't mind that. I'm not sure but the fall enlarged his "bump" of perseverance, for as soon as he had brushed the dust off and pulled himself together, he was at it again, and this time he rode at least a half a block before he took another "header." I suppose such a man would make some sensation. He was young and fond of change. So he walked awhile and kept the bicycle alongside of him. After a little he tried it again, but after a few revolutions he got off like a skyrocket. He even walked this he wouldn't yield. He muttered a word or two of blessing, or something else, on that bicycle, and then, with a look of determination, that would have graced a mighty Caesar, he again mounted it, and when I last saw him, he was moving slowly but triumphantly along over a grassy path, with the spreading branches of pepper trees above him as if in benediction. The birds were singing as if the burden of their song were

"Lo, the conquering hero comes."

A young lady entered a crowded street-car one day last week, and a gentlemanly young lad, of perhaps sixteen years, promptly rose and offered his seat to her, which she accepted with thanks; then he moved to the outside of the car, taking up his position on the steps. This did not please his mother, beside whom he had been sitting, and in a gentle voice she called to him, her shrill tones filling the car. "Come in, come in, come in I say" as if that big, long-limbed fellow was not able to stand, or take care of himself. While the Saunterer believes that every gentleman has a right to the seat that he pays for, I consider it a gracious courtesy to offer such seat to a lady, though an able-bodied man is naturally better able, and can certainly with more propriety stand on the outside of a car than can a woman. But I was sorry for that young lad whose mother did not appreciate this, and whose boyish cheeks grew red with blushes at her persistent call.

I passed a friend's house one day last week, and out in the shed in the rear of the garden I saw four of my little juvenile friends at play—two boys of from 4 to 6 and two blue-eyed girls of 5 and 7 years. On the side of the shed was attached a tiny yellow flag, and one of the small boys had on a dark blue coat with a red ribbon badge fastened on the front of his jacket. Up and down along the front of that shed he was patrolling with steady and measured step, while the other three were playing, boy kept back well within. "Anybody stick here?" I inquired, as I saw the face of a servant at the window.

"O, no, everybody alee same well," he replied.

Just then the lady of the house came and I renewed my inquiry.

"We are all well, thank you," she replied, and then she uttered an amused exclamation as she saw the yellow flag fluttering in front of the shed.

"I see the cause of your anxiety," she exclaimed. "That is the dog's nursery; so hardly think you shall find anything contagious there—will you walk down?"

I went in and walked to where the small sentinel was keeping up his march.

"Ah, young man, what's the matter here?" I inquired.

"O, my dollie has got the smallpox very bad," replied the little 7-year-old mamma, coming forward. "Won't you come in and see her?"

"But don't you think I shall take it if I do?" I inquired with due solemnity.

"O, no, you won't catch it, for we've got it surrounded, and don't you see?" she replied, pointing with pride to the incipient officer.

"O, yes, so you have—and I guess there'll be no danger if I do take a look at dollie," said I, following her to where her treasure lay.

But for the life of me I could not suppress a smile as I looked at that doll. That young miss had evidently found her way to her sister's paint-box and doll's face was covered with a series of red blotches that would have put to shame the worst case of smallpox on record.

"Well, your dollie looks very sick," I said, "and you must take the best care of her."

"I'm don't, an' I shan't let my other dollies come near her. Poor things! they will be dreadful if she gets any worse, as she lifted dollie's head and shook up its pillow, and turned a teaspoonful of catnip tea down the neck of its dress."

"That's right," I replied, "and I hope when I come past again I shall find dollie quite well, and the yellow flag down."

"I've had my other dollies all waxinated, so I think they won't get it. Good-bye, I must give my neck a rub now, as I've added the baby mother, as she turned from me with a grave face, and commenced stirring up something in a glass."

Ah, those little white-souled children, how wide open their eyes are, as they watch all that goes on in the older life about them! Shall we not walk softly before them, and make our lives right for their sakes—not patterns for their innocence and trusting faith?

## Woman's Exchange.

The Flower Festival Society, which has always had for its object helpfulness to women, made no departure from its old work when it added to its Home the department of the Woman's Exchange. Its attractive quarters have been spoken of before in THE TIMES, but it is with genuine satisfaction that the ladies report the flattering success of their new work. The Exchange will have a booth at the coming Flower Festival, which begins April 15th, where the work will be represented as carried on in the Exchange rooms at the Home. There will be found on sale during the festival handsome needlework, white aprons, art work, souvenirs, hand-made lace, home-made cakes, jellies, jams and pickles, and many other unique and useful articles. This promises to be one of the attractive displays at the coming festival, and patrons will remember that while patronizing the Exchange they not only serve themselves but aid in a good work.

## Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the Cooperative Improvement Company. The object is to carry on a real-estate business. The directors are Ralph Rogers, D. M. Adams and George W. Booth, of Garvanza, and James Booth and L. M. Stratton, of Los Angeles. Capital stock, \$500,000; amount subscribed, \$50,000.

The church of the Epiphany was incorporated yesterday. The trustees are Henry Scott, Jeffrey, William Lacy, William A. Horne, George W. Johnson, J. G. Bower, Ernest A. Coxhead and N. S. Embury.

The Exchange Block Company, of Pasadena, yesterday filed a notice that it has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$175,000.

## THE NEW RULES.

Going into Effect on the Railroads Next Week.

The following rules, which were adopted at a meeting of the general managers of the railroad lines west of the Missouri River, just after the Interstate Bill became a law, are on exhibition at the depot:

First—It is necessary that each company should have printed and placed at each station, for inspection by the public, a schedule plainly showing the rates from that station to all interstate stations upon its own road or upon roads managed or controlled by such company.

Second—Special rates will not be made for delegated conventions.

Third—California and other excursions, when made open to all applicants, may be continued, when mutually agreed upon, by lines in interest.

Fourth—It will not be necessary to publish excursion tariffs, nor will it be necessary to give ten days' notice of advance or withdrawal of excursion rates.

Sixth—It is agreed that excursion rates should not be made between two points at a less rate than the regular single trip rate between the same or two intermediate points.

Seventh—If an excursion rate is made between two points it will not be necessary to sell at the same time excursion tickets at the same rate between all intermediate points.

Eighth—Mileage and commercial tickets must be withdrawn from sale, or sold to all applicants at a uniform rate, which should be mutually agreed upon by lines in interest.

Ninth—All lines agree not to sell commercial tickets and excess-baggage coupon books after March 31, 1887, for both State and interstate business.

Tenth—Theatrical rates and theatrical excess-baggage allowances must be withdrawn.

Twelfth—It will not be necessary, under the law, to increase the number of our coupon stations.

Thirteenth—The rates may be different in opposite directions between the same points.

Fifteenth—It is agreed to discontinue, on March 31, 1887, all through coupon second-class tickets west-bound, so as to have only two classes, namely, first-class (unlimited and limited) and emigrant; the same rule to apply east-bound from the Pacific Coast.

Seventeenth—The allowance of baggage must be uniform, i. e., 150 pounds free for all tickets, and 75 pounds for baggage tickets, excepting only the allowance of 250 pounds per full fare and 125 pounds per half fare on trans-Pacific European tickets, east and west, the same being international and competitive traffic. No single piece of baggage weighing more than 250 pounds to be received or checked.

Eighteenth—It is agreed that from April 1st, 1887, only wearing apparel and articles of personal use, such as the courts have in the past decided to be baggage, shall be accepted as such; therefore, merchandise, furniture, machinery, whips, bicycles, baby carriages, pianos and organs cannot be checked or received as baggage.

Nineteenth—It is agreed that for transportation of a special car and party of fifteen persons, or less, fifteen full first-class tickets (regular or excursion) will be required. For more than fifteen, one ticket each for the additional persons. No mileage to be paid by these companies to the owners of such cars. Also, that a charge of 10 cents per mile be made for hauling such cars without occupants, other than the servants or crew.

Twentieth—Only children under 5 years of age, accompanied by parent or guardian, will be carried free, and only children 5 years of age or over and under 13 years of age on half-fare tickets.

Twenty-first—Either limited or unlimited tickets may be sold at through rates, less than the sum of the intermediate rates.

## MAYBE SHE WILL.

A Female Who Won't Be Vaccinated.

Mrs. Wilson, the woman who refused to be vaccinated day before yesterday, was before Justice Austin, yesterday morning. That is, she was in the hall, but when the officer in charge of the court invited her to come into court, she replied:

"My lord haven't cum, an' beed, o' won't cum into court, fur o' can't go on wild me case," and she did not come in until she "got good and ready."

The Court sent out to bring her in by main force, she exclaiming: "You lave me go! You smell of whisky."

Dr. Hagan was sworn and testified, that he went into Mrs. Wilson's house, and tried to persuade her to be vaccinated, but she refused to be vaccinated by him or any one else. She would not let her children be vaccinated. The woman gave no reason; she only refused to be vaccinated.

Dr. Cohn testified that he visited the house for the purpose of vaccinating the family, but Mrs. Wilson stoutly resisted him, and the Health Officer was called in. Mrs. Wilson finally succeeded in drawing her attorney into the courtroom, and objections and delays were in order until late in the afternoon for lunch. The case was then taken until 4:30 p. m. But that hour a witness "turned up" sick and the case had to go over until tomorrow, when the case will be tried for all it is worth by the prosecution, as the Health Officer has made up his mind to make this a test case.

## Hotel Arrivals.

At the St. Elmo: G. Sturges, F. M. Meigs, B. Powell, F. Lee, San Francisco; F. W. Stevenson, J. W. Christie, F. J. Edner, Orange; J. A. Whitaker, Lillian Whitaker, Buena Park, O.; A. Kimball, W. Kimball, San Gabriel; Mrs. Scheff, Miss Scheff, F. J. Scott, Mrs. J. A. Walter, Riverside; J. Wilson, San Fernando; A. A. Lasch, Lincoln, Neb.; H. Rub, Denver, Colo.; C. Campbell, ship Andria, San Pedro; J. B. Bower, ship Riverside, San Pedro; E. C. Hotchkiss, Monrovia; C. A. Johnson, Pasadena; L. T. Grant, San Bernardino; R. L. Bell, Caruthersville, Mo.; C. E. Langford, Pasadena; W. C. Eno, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mrs. E. M. Banks, Parris; L. J. Rose, Jr., Ventura; J. H. Collins, Raritan; C. K. Deane, San Pedro; J. S. Phillips, Harina; T. H. Logan, W. Y. A.; E. E. Babcock, Indianapolis; Breeden, Santa Ana; M. J. Knill, Miss Hattie Atkinson, Sacramento; C. N. Ellis, Chicago; E. J. Campbell, Pasadena; L. J. Byrne, San Joaquin ranch.

## The Courts.

W. H. Simpson was up before Judge Cheney yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and was discharged.

Sveert Rohrer, a native of Germany, was admitted to citizenship.

Before Justice Taney, Hing Ching, convicted of malicious mischief, was fined \$5. Burns, Jack McDonald and Ed E. Jones, charged with false pretenses, had their examination set for March 29th, at 2 p. m. The case of C. Niklaus, charged with embezzlement, was set for March 30th, at 10 a. m.

## Pullman-Passengers North.

On the 1:30 train: J. M. Huff, Max Beer, A. H. Adams, W. O. Thompson, Robert McPherson, L. Gayou, D. B. Michaels, J. G. DeWitt, Miss C. B. Porter, L. J. Rose, Jr., Mrs. Green, Mrs. P. M. Stowell, Mr. Mills.

On the 7:30: Mr. McIntyre, L. H. Eames, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Baynton, Mr. Harris, W. J. Walter, J. M. A. Haley, Mr. Baker and Mr. Heath.

## Undelivered Telegrams.

There are telegrams held at Western Union Telegraph office, 13 North Main street, for want of proper address, for J. H. Burg, Hon. Richard Carpenter, Field (cablegram), C. M. Gifford, D. W. Hamlin, George W. Hughes, Señor C. Rescala Luz, Angus Mackinnon, M. H. Walker, Dr. Watkins, C. F. Young, care J. Deidrich, H. W. Foote.

## OUR NEIGHBORS.

Monrovia. March 25.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES].—The enchanting quiet of this beautifully located place, which, although only ten months old, is already putting on metropolitan airs, gave way this week to fun and frolic.

The good people of Monrovia first turned out in force to attend a comic entertainment, by a small traveling show, on Wednesday evening. Though not of the highest order of merit, it was an event for this place, and if one could have lost all sense of criticism, even for the occasion, and judged the play by the profuse applause and hilarity of the audience, he might have imagined himself in the old Comique, on Broadway, New York, in its palmy days.

This heavenly climate inspires one with charity, and so I accept the inspiration. The other, and more important event of the week, was the select and enjoyable hop, given by the lady guests of that favorite and stylish hotel, the "Grand View," of Monrovia.

The boys and girls (for these angels, too, speculate in real estate), the fathers and mothers (for our own, beloved townsman and ex-Mayor Spence, with his estimable lady, were present), all let the boom rest, on Friday evening, to enjoy the treat which mine host Keeler had exercised his well-known taste to prepare for them. The edict had gone forth that the lights should be out by 11 p. m., to which all had assented with a sense of comfort, but the "wee sma' hours" found most of the happy guests still "tripping the light fantastic," etc. Refreshments were served during the evening, and the happy participants in this select soiree were unanimous in their thanks to Mr. Keeler, the genial proprietor of the Grand View, and his charming better half, for their hospitality, which, though right royal all the time, was on this occasion doubly appreciated on account of its kind and disinterested motive.

## SAN BERNARDINO.

The Place Only Commencing Her New Life.

[Courier, March 25.]

San Bernardino is only commencing her new life. The opening of the San Bernardino and Los Angeles Railway will immensely strengthen our growing force; the opening of the San Bernardino Valley road will greatly enlarge the city boom and bring besides a boom to the whole San Bernardino Valley. And this boom will not go out, not even go to sleep, with the end of spring. City and valley will both boom all summer. Business will go on increasing, real estate will go on enhancing all summer. Even now, far-sighted men are preparing for the full-volume boom of next fall. We know men making just such preparations.

The shadow of the fall boom will be very visible to the keen-sighted during the summer months. It is visible now to the men who have faith in the destiny of this valley. Great converging forces seem cooperating for the advancement of this section. The mere fact that San Bernardino is the California headquarters of the Atchison system of roads in this State is an advertisement of enormous value to us east of the Rockies. It will draw the attention of tens of thousands of people this way, who otherwise might hardly have heard of San Bernardino. It gives us rank, so to speak, wherever the operations of this great system of roads are known. The system is nationally famous for building up great towns wherever it selects them as a base of operations. It has selected San Bernardino, and is doing all for us which friendly favor can do. It is spending an immense amount of money with us. It has here established its headquarters, its central base of operations, its offices, its central depot and its vast workshops, now under rapid construction. It has given us a local road upon which work is about to commence, which will open and develop the whole valley—a valley the greatest in California in natural wealth and resources. Operating as it is now, it must soon transform this mighty valley into a vast village; the town of San Bernardino into a great inland city. Its operations are keenly followed in the great Western States. The city and valley selected by it not long remain unknown. It is becoming familiar to all eyes. It will soon be as familiar a word east of the Rockies as Los Angeles.

## Departures by Steamer.

The steamer Santa Rosa sailed yesterday with the following passengers:

For San Francisco—L. Withers, E. T. Wright and wife, M. E. Burgess, Miss Peterson, M. J. Rogers, C. Ostervall, J. Selberg, R. W. Benedict, Charles W. Stillwell, Raymond Holmes and wife, George Gehlert, Mrs. E. White, Mrs. F. Brown, San Diego; Walter Giles and wife, P. Johnson and wife, E. Magert, Miss B. Clark, J. Welsh, William Driver, Mrs. J. B. Redfield and two children, and fifteen in the steerage.

For Port Harford—James Taggett, Mrs. D. Henry, A. Steinheit, Miss A. Bernell, A. Eldrid, and two in the steerage.

For Santa Barbara—F. E. Morse, wife and daughter, Mrs. J. E. Gilmore, Mrs. Mitchell, wife and son, H. D. McCollough, G. H. Smith and wife, Samuel Freeman, wife three children and two maids, H. G. Gayard, wife, nurse and two children, C. H. Brown, wife and niece, Mrs. G. Adden, O. Wakefield and wife, Mrs. C. Wakefield, H. Wakefield, G. E. Smith, wife and child, Mrs. J. W. Griffin and two daughters, H. A. Bernell, A. W. Denney, wife and two daughters, H. W. Soyler and wife, A. T. Adwell, W. C. Pease, L. L. Adden and wife, and H. P. Case.

## Dots.

Dr. Williams' medicated inhalations are very popular in the treatment of head, throat and lung affections. Try them.

Buy your coal, wood, hay feed and charcoal at Holmes and Scott's 157 S. Spring st., between Second and Third, west side. Telephone 145.

Mrs. Dr. Wells, Woman Specialist.

The first lady licentiate of Kentucky, many years of successful practice in prolapsus uteri, ulceration, leucorrhoea, ovarian disease, irregularities—relic and radical change felt from the first treatment. No. 341 S. Spring st.

Where is Alamitos Beach? For answer and maps write to G. W. Elwood, Long Beach, Cal.

From \$25 to \$50 Per Lot. Discounted to cash buyers at Mondoville.

Shirts made to order at Eagleson & Co.'s, 50 North Spring street.

Boston Wall Paper House, 32 South Spring street.

Jackson's Napa Soda is a keen appetizer.

## Real Estate.

DEPARTURE.

## RARE CHANCE.

I intend to leave Los Angeles in the month of May and am desirous of disposing of the following property on or before that time:

First—My residence, No. 408 Temple st.; two-story house, 11 rooms and cellar. Nicely finished and built in the most substantial manner; good 2 1/2 mile and outhouses; grounds nicely improved; lot 50 feet on Temple st.; 150 feet deep; also 4 1/2 feet on Bunker Hill ave. by 100 ft. lot, with 20-foot alley; house completely furnished and in fine order. Also, one of the finest carriage teams in the city; carriages, harness and fittings complete. This is a great bait for parties wanting a complete and well-located home ready for occupancy.

Second—Two lots on Temple st., opposite Olive st.; graded; good location for business or fine residence site.

Third—Three lots in block 2, Park tract, close to business; two lots in block 8, Park tract, near street; a bargain; one lot in block 10, Park tract; nice locality and near Temple-st. cable road; ten lots in block 12, Park tract, facing Angeles Heights tract; a speculation; corner lot in block 13, Park tract; fine view; a choice lot; eight lots in block 14, Park tract; fine locality; streets graded; lots level; one lot in block 25, Park tract, 150 feet from Temple st.; 40 lots on monthly installments, \$2 cash, \$10 monthly, without interest; all very choice, for subdivision. Also quite a selection of fine houses, with yards full of fruit, shrubbery, etc. A few very desirable ranches, well improved, with bearing fruit of all kinds, near the city. Also a large variety of very desirable lots in all parts of the city. We can show you as desirable a property as any person in the city, and as cheap.

"Leave these lots or future reference to TOURISTS—We can sell and re-sell for you property so as to make your expenses while here. Consult your best interest, and call on us."

For prices and particulars, call on my office, NO. 25 TEMPLE STREET.

V. BEAUDRY.

ALAMITOS BEACH TOWNSITE.

This new seaside resort is located on the Pacific Ocean, 2 1/2 miles south of Los Angeles, and midway between the port of San Pedro and Anaheim landing. Alamitos joins Long Beach and San Pedro by a fine beach, which is to be neatly graded and lined with trees, and will be abundantly supplied with water for bathing, fishing and other amusements. It is now being moulded into pipe that is to conduct the water over the town. Three hundred thousand brick are burned and will soon be used to construct a vast reservoir. The "great sea" is under the control of the Alamitos Beach, giving a commanding view of the ocean, islands, mountains, harbors and towns, together with its bathing facilities, secures it forever a place in the forefront of seaside resorts. Write for agency and maps to

G. W. ELWOOD, Agent, Long Beach, Cal.

FOR SALE. BARGAINS! Read the following: Large lot on 11th, near Eighth, for \$6000. Splendid lot on Flower st., near Ninth, for \$2000. Two desirable lots on Tenth, near Pearl, very cheap.

Lot on Eleventh, near Pearl, for \$1500. Choice lots on Olive, Flower and Pine sts. One on Pearl st., at \$500. Another on Pearl st., near Seventh, for \$3500.

Together with other "lots" and "houses and lots" in all parts of the city.

FRANCISCO, STUART & O'KEY, 120 W. First st.

IMPROVED BUILDING SITES.

Near DOWNEY AVE., East Los Angeles.

Ten lots on three streets. Hill commanding magnificent view. Planted in choice fruit and ornamental trees.

PRICE, \$3000 for five, \$5000 for whole. Easy terms. Apply to

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, At adjoining residence, Downey avenue and Alta streets, Or to T. E. ROWAN, 114 N. Spring street.

CHEAP HOME FOR SALE.

\$1400.

SIX ACRES FINE LAND IN HEALTHY location, with 14-story house of five good sized rooms and brick cellar; large stable with six stalls; henhouse and good well; price only \$1400.

Room 80, Temple Block.

Unclassified.

GEO. W. MEADE & CO.,

276, 278 AND 280 UPPER MAIN ST.,

LOS ANGELES : : : : CALIFORNIA.

WHOLESALE.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

IN—

CALIFORNIA RAISINS,

DRIED FRUITS, NUTS,

HONEY, ORANGES,

—AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.—

Having taken the splendid stores lately occupied by Porter Bros., we shall soon be in full running, order and invite correspondence or consultations, which will have our prompt and careful attention. "We have come to stay."

GEO. W. MEADE & CO., P. O. Box 1017. Telephone No. 600. L. A. San Francisco street, "Meade Building, 16 and 18 Drumm street."

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Pursuant to request, I hereby call a meeting of British residents and British-born American citizens to consider the proper celebration of the Queen's Jubilee for

7:30 P. M., TUESDAY, THE 29TH INST., at Justice Taney's courtroom, in the Temple block, Los Angeles.

C. WHITE MORTIMER, British Vice-Consul.

NOT 100,000, BUT 40,000.—THE number of cubic yards of earth to be moved from New High street is about 40,000 instead of 100,000, as previously advertised, about 100 cubic yards of which is to be delivered on the Beaudry Water Works tract within two months from date of contract, and the balance to be disposed of by the contractor as he may desire, the whole work to be completed within five months from date of contract. For particulars, call on my office until April 5, 1887. P. BEAUDRY, 201 New High st. (up stairs).

E. T. BRYANT. H. A. BRANSON. BRYANT & BRANSON. RED STAR LINEN TRANSFER COM'Y., 228 N. Main st., Baker block.

Baggage and freight handled with care. Special attention given to the removal of pianos and organs. Telephone No. 401. L. M. JEWETT, Sup't.

ST. DAVID'S. 715 HOWARD ST., NEAR THIRD, SAN FRANCISCO.

200 GOOD ROOMS AT LOW RATES. GAS and water in each room; reading-room; bath free; linen changed daily; house open all night; best beds in the world.

BATH & FOSMIR.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Corner Virgin and Castelar sts., Los Angeles.

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## TERMS OF THE TIMES.

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WEEKLY MIRROR, per year..... 2.00

THE TIMES is the only morning newspaper printed in Los Angeles that owns the exclusive right to publish here the dispatches of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering organization in the world.

SUBSCRIBERS, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely local notes and news given the preference. Use one side of the sheet only, write plainly, and send real name for the private information of the Editor.

TELEPHONE—Business Office.....No. 29  
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Telephone.....No. 29

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
Temple and New High sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

ENTERED AT POSTOFFICE AS 2d-CLASS MATTER.

**The Times.**

BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
H. G. OTIS,  
President and General Manager.  
ALBERT MC FARLAND,  
Vice-President, Treas. and Business Manager.  
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

## POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS.

More revolts in Bulgaria....Oxford defeated by Cambridge in the annual boat race....A Canadian forger captured at San Francisco....Races at Bay District Park....Murder near Henley....Rescue of the passengers of the Scotia....Bishop, the mind-reader, at Chicago....Vanderbilt's gift to a New York art museum....San Francisco pilots claiming more fees....Murder trial at Woodland....Denver Republicans nominate a ticket....Gossip about the probable successors of Manning and Jordan....Russia's warlike manifestations....New extradition treaty with Russia....Another big railway consolidation proposed....Racing matters....John Sherman at Cincinnati....A stage-robber given fifty years....Brake-man killed at Goshen....Watsonville wants to reorganize....The Southern Pacific Company secures control of the Portland and Willamette Valley road....Duel at San Francisco....Adverse reports on land claims in New Mexico....Los Angeles oranges arrive in New York....Shooting affray in a South Carolina courtroom....Chinese women detected in smuggling silks....A San Francisco doctor sentenced for malpractice....The Pope gives an audience to Americans....A New York lawyer's speculations....Trouble between Afghanistan and Turkistan....Remains of a murdered man found near Bakersfield....Four persons drowned at San Francisco....Masonic Temple dedicated at Santa Cruz....Fire at the Michigan State Prison....Normal School trustees at Chico....Address of executive board of Irish National League of America.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS kick with vigor and determination against the abolition of special rates by the Interstate Commission.

THE Express still laments that its director and dictator wasn't elected Secretary of State. It is the only mourner left, except the aforesaid d. & a.

ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENTS are reminded for the thousandth time that they must conform to the rule, and send their real names, if they would have their letters noticed.

NOTWITHSTANDING the radical advance in the freight tariff from Missouri River points to the Pacific coast, it nowhere appears that this is made necessary by the Interstate Commerce Law.

"EXCELLENT INFORMATION" reaches the San Bernardino Courier to the effect that the Southern Pacific has in serious contemplation the advisability of running some sort of a branch line up to San Bernardino.

THE most important evidence yet adduced in J. D. Lynch's contest for the seat to which Gen. William Vandever was squarely elected came out yesterday. It was an unsavory fisticuff between the opposing counsel.

HAVING been "scooped" daily during its brief and colicky existence, the Daily Betsy can hardly be blamed for a little drugging when some one has caught it, put a pistol to its head, and given it the first "scoop" it ever got. "The vigilance of its reporters" consisted of owner Boyce's going to the office, and writing out the "scoop."

SEVERAL days since we published, in a letter from the southern part of the county, the interesting statement that the Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio (formerly Secretary of the Interior), had purchased property at Orange, with the design of building there. On Friday night this "news" was sent back to THE TIMES (and to the Herald, also) as a "special dispatch" from Santa Ana. The enterprising newsgatherer there does not appear to understand the meaning of the word chestnuts—or else he don't read the published news from his own bailiwick.

A CITIZEN and householder complains that in proximity to his residence a Chinese wash-house is suffered by the authorities to discharge its waste water into a cesspool, instead of piping it off into the sewer; and that when complaint was made the Chinese were told to simply cover over the cesspool, instead of filling it up and diverting the waste water to the sewer, where it belongs. The result is that the complaining householder and his family are compelled to endure the presence of sewer gas in their house, endangering the health of all the members. This appears to be a case requiring the attention of the authorities.

## Our Duty to the State.

The criminal record of this State is not a very satisfactory one for law-abiding citizens to contemplate. A commission appointed by the California Legislature reports that there are 2000 convicts in the State prisons, which is one to every 130 white voters. This is a fearful showing. The commissioners find the principal sources of crime to be intemperance, ignorance, looseness of the marriage tie, opium and want of any trade or calling. The number of young criminals is very large, and we are told that in 1881, with a compulsory education law, fully 50,000 between the age of five and seventeen failed to attend school.

This is a dark showing for our future, unless this condition of things is changed. This large number of young criminals is the most discouraging feature of the whole statement. It means for the future a class of desperate and hardened criminals, grown old in crime, and fully determined in evil.

Perhaps in no State of the Union is there so large a class of idlers as in California. Human experience teaches us that there is no surer parent of vice than idleness. Temptation lies all along its path. It is from this class that our young hoodlums are gathered. And hoodlumism is by no means entirely confined to the children of poverty. The rich men of California, who bring up their sons in sloth and luxury, are contributing to swell this objectionable class in a community. Fixed habits of idleness are the most dangerous legacy that they can bestow upon their children. The boy who has grown to manhood without any fixed purpose in life, without any sense of responsibility, with no interest beyond that of securing his own selfish gratification, does not embody the material for good citizenship. The largest proportion of such boys make worthless citizens.

Another disagreeable fact, and one which should be gravely considered, is the large amount of ignorance existing, even in the face of compulsory educational laws. Fifty thousand persons totally uneducated, brought upon the stage of action in a few years, will exert an influence upon the social and moral condition of the State that will tend to its elevation.

What are our educational laws worth if they remain a dead letter upon our statute books? This great unlettered army should be reached by the proper authorities. They will be found upon the streets, and in the saloon and grogshop. They may be gathered from the hovel and from the more pretentious abodes of comfort—and they should be sought out, wherever they are, and brought under proper influence and training. This vast army of ignorant children are, in a measure, the wards of the State, and she is responsible for their education and care.

There is no excuse for ignorance in a commonwealth where such generous provision is made for education as is made in California, and there must be laxity somewhere, or such an array of untutored children could not exist. In remedying this evil each county and city must do its part. It should not be left for the State authorities alone to correct. Los Angeles should gather up her share of untutored children and place them in her public schools and kindergartens, and some of them she may yet save from hoodlumism and crime.

The world is growing wiser in its generations. It is no longer blind to the fact that the future of all government is in the hands of the children of today, and if we would have the government of the future great and beneficent, the children must be cared for, and taught, and trained for the responsibilities and duties of future citizenship.

Yet, accepting this truth, as we do, we are sometimes lax in the fulfillment of our duties toward these incipient citizens in our midst. The absorbing interests of today occupy us, and we lose sight of that greater future whose grandness we can make or mar by the proper or improper training of the rising generation in our midst.

## A Merchants' Exchange Building.

An enterprise of note and merit to Los Angeles, commercially, is the joint project of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange to erect a suitable building for their use. For this purpose they have determined to issue 6-per-cent. bonds, which are now ready to be subscribed for, as will be seen by an advertisement printed in this paper. The object is a sound and worthy one, and the scheme devised for carrying it out is perfectly feasible. No public building improvement that could be inaugurated will benefit this city more than will a good commercial exchange.

Upon some good and central site, which it is yet possible to secure, there might be erected by these organizations a \$100,000 building, which would be not only an honor and an ornament to the city and a convenience to the mercantile and business population, but a sound business venture for the builders as well. Besides affording ample quarters for the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange, such a building as is contemplated could be made to yield a handsome revenue from rents, thereby paying the interest on the bonds and paying for itself in good time. It is a good scheme, and, properly handled, we see no reason why the bonds may not prove a good investment.

A number of sites have been offered and are now under consideration. Among them is the southeast corner of First and Fort streets—Bryson corner,

opposite the new Times Building—and also the southwest corner of the same streets. Either of them is good, and, everything else being equal, it would seem to be expedient that one or the other of them should be taken in preference to a more remote locality. This opinion of THE TIMES is somewhat biased by self-interest, for we should like to have for neighbors our bonded merchants, bankers and other business men; but at the same time it is an opinion not without reason as its foundation-stone. It is, we flatter ourselves, a pretty tolerable level-headed opinion on the whole. What do the two boards say about the matter?

THE blustering but futile Tribune struts like a small boy in his first pair of red-topped boots over its "enterprise" in the El Hammond defalcation business. Newspaper men who are patrons of and on confidential terms with thieves and absconders have the advantage in that class of news, we admit. Those having close relations with robbers are, of course, able to give the earliest information of the robberies committed.

## PERSONAL NEWS.

H. B. Everest, of Del Mar, is at the St. Charles.

D. H. Holmes, of San Francisco, is at the St. Elmo.

E. E. Babcock, of Indianapolis, is at the St. Elmo.

County Recorder Gibson was on the street yesterday.

Col. and Mrs. Baker left for Santa Monica yesterday.

Enil Quarré, of Roth & Quarré, is in San Francisco.

C. H. Goble, of Toledo, O., is registered at the Pico.

Charles C. Hilton, of San Francisco, is at the Pico.

J. A. Stanwood, of San Bernardino, is at the Pico.

P. L. Foy and wife, of St. Louis, are at the Nadeau.

Justice C. S. Hussey, of Long Beach, was up yesterday.

Jim Heale, the popular dry-goods man, is in New York.

George E. Foster has fully recovered from his illness.

Silas Holmes, of Oakland, Cal., arrived in town yesterday.

Judge Dick Eagan, of San Juan Capistrano, is in town.

W. Stevenson, of Orange, was at the St. Elmo yesterday.

Dr. J. A. Brennan, of Riverside, was in the city yesterday.

E. T. Wright and wife went north by the Santa Rosa yesterday.

Don Marcus Foster came up from San Juan Capistrano yesterday.

George V. Foster and wife are at the Nadeau from Washington, D. C.

M. L. Barnum and wife are registered at the Nadeau House from Chicago.

Capt. C. K. Deane was up from San Pedro yesterday and registered at the St. Elmo.

Mrs. Nathan T. Fitch and son, of Philadelphia, are registered at the Pico House.

Hon. R. F. Del Valle goes up to the Camalu ranch today, accompanied by Frank Higgins, of San Diego.

Mrs. J. W. Green, wife of Postmaster Green, left for San Francisco yesterday afternoon at 1:30.

J. F. Mills, a prominent San Francisco merchant, was a passenger on the 1:30 train bound north yesterday afternoon.

Mr. E. D. Keck, a prominent teacher of English and Italian singing and cultivation of the voice, of Boston, Mass., will locate in this city in April.

Contractor Grant, of the San Bernardino and Los Angeles and Riverside, Santa Ana and Los Angeles railroads, went down to Santa Ana yesterday.

N. Victor, superintendent of the California Southern Railroad, was in the city yesterday. He says trains will be running over the San Bernardino and Los Angeles in thirty days.

Prof. C. S. Riley, etymologist of the Third Congressional District, is here. He will be a month in Southern California, and will get all the enjoyment and information he can out of this, his first visit to the Pacific coast.

J. A. Mills, a prominent ticket agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and a party of friends, in a special car, arrived in this city last night from San Diego.

Among the party were W. D. Curtis, of the land department; E. F. Jerrold, auditor; and Mrs. Fillmore and her sister. The party will spend today driving about Los Angeles.

## BRIEFS.

More Lynch vs. Vandever at 2 p.m. tomorrow.

It was not Charles Schroeder who smashed Dr. Hagan's buggy.

The Methodist minister at Long Beach gets a salary of \$15 per month.

The examinations of the University of Southern California begin tomorrow.

The Los Angeles falls north today, and the Queen of the Pacific south tomorrow.

The Layman Hotel at Santa Ana was sold to J. W. Gardner, of this place, yesterday, for \$50,000.

The Sunday-school missionary meeting at the Third Congregational Church, comes off at 3 p.m. today.

J. M. Creamer, of Alhambra, has presented THE TIMES with samples of oranges 14 1/2 inches in circumference.

Wealthy citizens propose to build an independent line over Vermont avenue, the other parties being slow.

W. A. Caray's horse made a sensation on Spring street yesterday afternoon by a short but vigorous runaway. No harm done.

The case of alleged smallpox at Wilmington, which Dr. Baker went down to investigate, turned out to be erysipelas.

C. W. Marsh, formerly steward of the Pico House, has taken a similar position at the St. Elmo. Mr. Marsh bears the reputation of being a first-class caterer.

Horace Bell's assault case has been postponed to the 30th, which happens to be the day when Verona is to be deposed. This, of course, means another postponement.

Samuel P. Putman, from New York, secretary of the American Secular Union, will speak at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening at 7:30 on "The New Heaven and the New Earth."

Marriages licenses were issued yesterday to J. W. Hellman and Josephine Sattler; Albert Brooks and Mrs. Mattie Hunt; August Nil and E. Vacher and J. Ramsey and Mary Clemmons.

Who Lost It? The other day Officer Lemon picked up a parchment on which was written the honorable discharge of John C. O'Donel, who enlisted under Capt. Whitney at Camp Grant, Ariz. The discharge is dated San Diego, April 17, 1887. It shows that O'Donel had just been paid \$693.99 by the paymaster. The document will be handed to Gen. Miles.

## Warrants Out.

City Tax Collector Field has several warrants for people who have not paid up their assessments for the widening of San Pedro street.

## PACIFIC COAST.

## A Canadian Forger Captured at San Francisco.

Four Persons Drowned While Boating Near Alameda.

A Stage Robber Sentenced to Fifty Years in Prison.

New Chinese Women Smuggle Silks—A San Francisco Doctor Gets Ten Years for Malpractice—Mysterious Murder at White Wolf Springs.

By Telegram to THE TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.] Chief Detective J. W. Murray, of Ontario, Canada, left here today for Toronto with Benjamin Hagaman, the forger wanted there, and arrested here on extradition warrant. Howland, Jones & Co., the employers of the prisoner who were defrauded out of \$8000 by Hagaman's operations, have instituted a suit to recover \$3000 deposited in bank here by Hagaman. They have also attached \$1000 worth of jewelry owned by Hagaman.

PILOTS AFTER MORE FUEL.

Pilots of this port have determined to settle the question whether they have a right to charge half rates on incoming or outgoing vessels spoken by them, but which refuse their services. Two marine libels, intended to test the question, were filed today in the District Court against vessels of the Oceanic Steamship Company. The outcome of these suits is of great importance to skippers. No action of this kind has been begun in the last eighteen years, and pilots are confident that they can win their case.

AN ALLEGED DUEL.

A duel took place early this morning in Hincley alley, near the County Jail. The participants were Jim Neal and Val Pacheco. On Wednesday night Neal struck Pacheco's wife after she had declined to receive his attentions. Last night he challenged Pacheco to a duel, and the latter accepted. Both men met in the alley above mentioned, selected seconds, paced off the steps, and under the dim gaslight commenced a fusillade. Neal fired nine shots, and his antagonist two, none of which did the least harm. All the parties then disappeared. Pacheco was arrested later this morning.

CHINESE WOMEN AS SMUGGLERS.

Shortly after a number of Chinese women had landed on the Mall dock yesterday from the steamer Belgic, Surveyor of the Port Linn, convinced that they were wearing more clothing than was necessary, ordered the women searched. They were taken to the rooms of the inspectors, where silk worth nearly \$1500 was taken from their bodies and confiscated.

TEN YEARS FOR MALPRACTICE.

H. D. Solberg, convicted of causing the death of Mrs. Katherine Wiselmina Ericsson, by malpractice, was sentenced by Judge Hunt today to ten years' imprisonment in San Quentin.

WHO WAS HE?

Remains of a Murdered Man Found at White Wolf Springs.

BAKERSFIELD, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.] Two days ago a party of emigrants, traveling with their own conveyances, who arrived here from Los Angeles, stated that there was a dead man at White Wolf Springs, a point about twenty-five miles from this place, in the direction of Tehachapi. The coroner found at the place designated the remains of a man partially concealed under sticks and stones. He appeared to have been dead about a month. Deceased has red hair and moustache, and appeared to have been 30 years old. His clothing was of good quality. The coat and vest were of blue cloth. The pants had been removed. One leg of the drawers was torn away. One sock was gone, but was found at a little distance. The skull was badly fractured with blows from some blunt instrument. The body had evidently been dragged some distance to the place where it was found. There was nothing on it that might lead to identification, except a card, on one side of which was: "S. H. Bally—Happy New Year." and on the other, "W. A. Eckels, #14 Jessie street, San Francisco."

A FATAL TRIP.

Sad Ending of an Excursion—Four Persons Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.] A peculiarly sad accident occurred today off the South Pacific coast, when the Alameda side of the bay. J. G. Haggert, owner of mining property in Arizona, was paying a visit to his family in Alameda and took four of his children, three boys and a girl, out in a row-boat fishing. Just as he was about to return he stood up in the boat to put on his overcoat. The boat began to rock and the motion increased until the frail vessel capsized, throwing all the occupants into the water. Other boats in the vicinity quickly drew from the water. One of these did a short time after, and thus what began as a pleasure trip ended in the death of the father, two sons and the daughter.

A Brakeman Killed.

TULARE, March 26.—Harry H. Osborne, a brakeman, was killed at Goshen this morning. He was climbing down the side of a car as the train was passing a station and was struck by a truck loaded with trunks standing close to the track. He was knocked off, falling under the wheels. His head was severed entirely from his body. He was aged 28 and leaves an aged father. The coroner's jury blame the company's agent for leaving trucks too close to the track.

The Site-searchers at Chico.

CHICO, March 26.—The Normal School trustees arrived this evening. Prof. Allen and Secretary Childs, of Los Angeles, were absent. The guests were taken in charge by a committee of citizens and escorted to Gen. Bidwell's mansion, and were afterwards entertained at the residence of T. C. Lusk. Accompanying them were Assemblymen Briery and Knox, of Los Angeles. On Monday the trustees will view the sites offered for a normal school.

Fatal Quarrel Over a Fare.

HENLEY, March 26.—Intelligence was received here this morning that Engineer Martin killed a man going by the name of "Cowboy" in Gus Walden's saloon at Willow Creek, six miles from here, on the California and Oregon Railroad. The trouble originated about fare.

A Masonic Temple Dedicated.

SANTA CRUZ, March 26.—This is a gala day for Masonry in this city, the occasion being the dedication of the new Masonic Temple. There was a procession of Knights Templar, Santa Cruz Lodge, A. F. and A. M.,

## WASHINGTON.

## Fairchild Deemed Sure of His Promotion.

Treasurer Jordan's Successor Not Yet Selected.

No Dearth of Applicants for the Loose Loaves and Fishes.

Commissioner Sparks Felt a Damp on China For Land in New Mexico Under Grants Whose History is Too Ancient to Be Traced.

By Telegram to THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.] It is now regarded as settled that Assistant Secretary Fairchild will succeed Manning as Secretary of the Treasury, and that his appointment will be officially announced the latter part of next week. Solicitor McCreary and Comptroller Maynard are spoken of as possible successors of Fairchild as Assistant Secretary. The former, however, is said to prefer the new circuit judgeship in New York city, and the latter is understood to prefer his present position. In the event that Corporation Counsel Lacombe, of New York, would receive the circuit judgeship, it is believed that McCreary would accept the assistant secretaryship. Third Auditor Williams and Chief Clerk Youmans are also said to be aspirants to that office.

JORDAN'S PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

Nothing has yet been settled in regard to the treasuryship. Jordan's resignation has not yet been accepted, and while he requests the President to relieve him of the duties and responsibilities of office about the 3d of April, it is thought that he would consent to retain the position a while longer if the President so desired. The chances are, however, that the President will be able to select his successor before the date specified by Jordan. It is said that the President desires to select the new Treasurer from the West.

A NEW POSTMASTER.

The President has appointed Wyatt C. Durnee to be postmaster at Truckee, Cal.

LAND DECISIONS.

Several Claims for Large Tracts in New Mexico Rejected.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.] In 1876 the then Surveyor-General of New Mexico recommended the confirmation of a claim filed by the legal representatives of Antonio Chaves, covering 130,000 acres of land in New Mexico. The present Surveyor-General finds "that there is no evidence that the grantee complied with the conditions of the laws under which all such grants were made." He therefore recommends rejection of the claim, in which recommendation Commissioner Sparks fully concurs. The matter has been prepared for transmission to Congress.

The report of the Surveyor-General of New Mexico upon Alameda tract 91, containing 106,374 acres, has been prepared for transmission to Congress. The land was granted to Francisco Montes Vigil, in the year 1710, but the Surveyor-General finds no evidence that the grantee ever entered into its actual possession. On the contrary, it has notoriously long been occupied by a large number of people in villages and ranches, who would be dispossessed of any rights acquired by their long and peaceful occupancy. The Surveyor-General recommends the rejection of the claim, and the commissioner concurred therein.

The Surveyor-General of New Mexico recommends the rejection of the Nueces Senora del Pilar tract No. 90, covering 29,000 acres, on the ground that the present claimants failed to connect themselves in any way with the alleged grant, and fail to show that the grantee ever complied with the conditions of the grant. Commissioner Sparks concurs in the recommendation, and has prepared the papers for transmission to Congress.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Gift.

NEW YORK, March 26.—When at the sale of A. T. Stewart's collection of paintings last night Rosa Bonheur's famous work, "The Horse Fair," was bought in the name of S. P. Avery, a dealer, for the round sum of \$58,000, much speculation was indulged in as to who needed with these investments. Surmises were numerous, one of them being that Gov. Stanford, of California, was the purchaser, and another that the French government had secured the great picture. The actual purchaser is revealed tonight in the person of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who presents it, with his compliments, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it will be always accessible to the public.

Blaine's Western Trip.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "The Western trip of James G. Blaine, on which he will start on Monday, has been undertaken for recreation and business combined. Mr. Blaine's daughter, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Copinger, who is in the army, has been expecting a visit from her father for some time. Blaine is interested in two mines in Colorado, and desired to go to Denver on business connected with these investments. He will stop at St. Louis for a day on his way west, merely to rest, and then go on to Denver."

Pistols in a Court-room.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), March 25.—At Newbury, today, while a case was progressing before Trial Justice Blaz, George Johnston and John B. Jones, attorneys representing parties to the suit, pulled their pistols and opened fire on each other. Nine shots were fired. Johnston was shot through the right arm in the joint arm and in the thigh, but was not seriously hurt. Jones was shot through the body, and is perhaps fatally wounded. In trying to stop the firing, Lawyer Cromer had three holes shot through his clothing. The court-room was crowded at the time of the affray.

Will Have a Street Railway.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, March 26.—Edwin Goddard, of San Francisco, will make application to the Board of Trustees, for a franchise for a street railway along Monterey, Higuera or Marsh streets, from the eastern limits of the city to the depot of the Pacific Coast railway. He will guarantee to build the road forthwith.

Convicted of Manslaughter.

WOODLAND, March 26.—The trial of Azevedo for the murder of Frank Lewis, at Freeport, last January, which has continued for nine days, was concluded today at 5 p.m. After being out two hours the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

The Gamblers' Loss.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of gamblers' utensils were burned at police headquarters, today, that had been captured during the raids on gambling houses during the past two years.



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

## Cambridge Defeats Oxford on the Thames.

## The Pope Gives an Audience to a Party of Americans.

## Serious Insurrections Reported in Various Parts of Bulgaria.

## Russia Getting Ready a Torpedo Fleet for the Baltic—The Army of Afghanistan Ready to Move a Little War of Its Own.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, March 26.—[By Cable and the Associated Press.] The annual boat race between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge universities took place today over the usual course on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, four miles and two furlongs. It was won by Cambridge. The wind was fresh and the water lumpy when the crews launched their boats. Just prior to the start the weather threatened rain. Cambridge at once took the lead, rowing with a slightly more rapid stroke than the Oxford. At the end of the first mile the Cambridge boat was half a length ahead, the race having been stubbornly contested all the way. Oxford then spurred. To this the Cambridge men responded instantly and effectively, so that at Hammersmith bridge, nearly two miles from the start, they had increased their lead to a whole boat's length. Here Oxford again put on a fresh burst and drew up, but managed to cut down only a part of the lead. At Chiswick the Oxford crew broke an oar. That, of course, secured the race for the Cambridge men, and they won easily by three lengths. The race was a fine contest as far as Barnes bridge, being strongly contested every inch up to this point. The Oxford crew pulled better together than their opponents did, and it is agreed on all sides that the distance they lost was by bad steering entirely. The time of the Cambridge crew was 30 min., 53 sec.

## AT THE VATICAN.

## The Pope Gives an Audience to Many Americans.

ROME, March 26.—[By Cable and the Associated Press.] An audience to American visitors was given at the Vatican today. Upward of fifty American ladies and gentlemen assembled in the hall adorned with ancient tapestry picturing the miracles of Christ, whence they were ushered into the throne room, where a softened light penetrated two great windows. When the Pope's presence in an adjoining room was known all knelt, and the guards held their swords at the salute, while the Pope, who wore a white soutane and crimson cloak slowly approached. Entering the throne room the Pope said: "We come to welcome these good Americans." He then seated himself in a chair in front of the throne, and cushions were placed at his feet. Bishops Ireland, Waterson and Kean and Rector O'Connell were the first to approach. In conversation with the bishops the Pope expressed great pleasure at the progress made by the church in America. He was concerned about the success of the new university, and felt the necessity of having such a center in the United States. Regarding the new American College in Rome, he hoped it would be worthy of the object of Catholicity in the United States. The rector stated that the college would contain at least 200 rooms. The Pope expressed surprise. He said that such a building would cost much money, and that this was a hopeful sign of Catholic growth in America. The bishops then presented other visitors, each of whom knelt and kissed the papal ring, the Pope addressing a few gracious words to each. Among those presented were an Associated Press correspondent. The Pope held the journalist's hand in both of his, talking to him rapidly in Italian. The Pope looked his age, but his active, keen, brilliant eye and sonorous, slow speed of utterance are always searching and full of meaning.

## FOREIGN NOTES.

## More Revolts Reported in Bulgaria—Trouble in Afghanistan.

BUCHAREST (Roumania), March 26.—[By Cable and the Associated Press.] It is reported from Rusechuk that a revolt has taken place at Plevna, Widdin and in the vicinity of Philippopolis, and that the insurgents have held all three places for three days.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. ST. PETERSBURG, March 26.—Eighty-seven torpedo vessels belonging to the Baltic fleet of the Russian navy have been ordered put in a state of constant readiness for service. Crews have been ordered forthwith for forty-five of these vessels.

## TROUBLE IN THE AMER'S DOMAINS.

BOMBAY, March 26.—In consequence of news from the Governor of Herat that the Governor of Turkestan has ordered Iskander Khan, with 12,000 men, to surprise Herat, the Amer of Afghanistan has ordered 10,000 men to be in readiness to reinforce the troops at Herat.

## DERBY DECLINES.

LONDON, March 26.—The Earl of Derby has declined to act as chairman of the silver commission.

## The New Treaty with Russia.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The World this morning prints the text of the extradition treaty with Russia, which was signed yesterday by Secretary Bayard and Minister Struve. It provides for the mutual surrender of persons convicted or charged with murder, manslaughter, rape, abortion, burglary, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, piracy, mutiny and malicious destruction of property when it endangers life. The treaty also provides that no person shall be extradited for a political offense.

## Where is the Dauntless?

QUEENSTOWN, March 26.—The Cunard Paveia, which sailed from Boston on St. Patrick's day, arrived here today. Capt. McKay reports seeing the yacht Coronet on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, in lat. 44 deg. 60 min., long. 54 deg. 19 min. The wind was from the southeast, and moderate. He did not see the Dauntless.

## FIRE IN A PRISON.

## Big Blaze in a Michigan Jail—No Lives Lost.

JACKSON (Mich.), March 26.—[By the Associated Press.] Fire was discovered in a four-story building inside the State Prison walls at 10 o'clock tonight. The building was used by the prison contractor for a paint shop. The origin of the fire is supposed to be spontaneous combustion. The building was completely destroyed, with all its contents. The north end of a long, two-story building on the west side was nearly destroyed. The fire was under control about 11:30. As soon as the fire was discovered extra guards were placed inside the cell blocks, and every precaution was taken to prevent a stampede of prisoners. They remained quiet, however, very few leaving their bunks. It is impossible to estimate the damage as yet. Sparks from the prison fire caught in the old cattle and sheep sheds on the fair grounds, and all on the north side of the grounds were burned. They were mostly old, dilapidated structures, and the damage was slight.

## Another Heavy Gotham Defalcation.

NEW YORK, March 26.—It has been discovered today that James Kearney, of the law firm of Thain & Kearney, who is the last man reported as an alleged swindler and a fugitive, has taken from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in cash with him, all of which he has accumulated in it, is alleged, transactions since his marriage, a year ago. Kearney's office was watched today by anxious creditors.

## THE RAILWAYS.

## Southern Pacific Absorbs an Important Oregon Road—Another Consolidation of Eastern Lines—Burlington's Earnings.

PORTLAND (Or.), March 26.—It is stated on reliable authority that the Southern Pacific has secured control of the Portland and Willamette Valley road (narrow-gauge), running between this city and Dundee, a distance of twenty-eight miles. This, in addition to the Oregon and California, practically gives them control of the entire Willamette Valley transportation system, except that afforded by the Willamette River and Oregon Pacific line to Yaquina Bay. The acquisition of the narrow-gauge also gives the Southern Pacific a direct line into Portland by building thirteen miles of track and a bridge costing \$150,000. The Oregon and California road now terminates in East Portland, and there is a costly ferry transfer. The purchase of the narrow-gauge will do away with this expense.

VISALIA WANTS A NEW ROAD. VISALIA, March 26.—A meeting of citizens was held last evening to take measures to have a railroad built south from Tracy to Huron to cross to the eastern side of the San Joaquin Valley and come through Visalia.

## THE BURLINGTON'S EARNINGS.

BOSTON, March 26.—The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy shows gross earnings, \$36,728,000; net earnings, \$12,853,000.

## ANOTHER BIG CONSOLIDATION.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Arrangements are being perfected in this city for the consolidation of a number of roads south of the lakes into a system like that of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company. The Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, and the Lake Erie and Western and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton will form the nucleus of the system, and will compete for business from the Mississippi to the ocean. The Dalton and Delphos Railroad has been bought by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and will be used as a connection between Chicago and the Atlantic coast. Most of the principal stockholders in the Richmond Terminal are interested in the new system, and if the Stagner-Ives purchase of the Baltimore and Ohio is successfully carried out, their railroad will be used for the Eastern connection.

## HEAVY FREIGHT BUSINESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The near approach of the time when the Interstate Commerce Bill will go into effect and the expected consequent rise in freights has caused tremendous activity in both east and west-bound freight. It is believed that the week's business will exceed that of any other week in the history of the Pacific Railroad.

## PRESIDENT ADAMS ON CONSOLIDATION.

BOSTON, March 26.—At a meeting of the Beacon Society tonight Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, said: "I look forward to the time when consolidation in Massachusetts will be far greater than at present. If this is to be, you must not try to legislate and act as though you knew more than the Almighty. I look forward to the time when you will see the New York and New England, the New York, New Haven and Hartford and many other Massachusetts roads all consolidated. I look forward to the time when 40,000 miles of railroad will be managed under one head. I say without any hesitation, I never had any difficulty in controlling large roads. It was the little road which was always bothered with. Look at the large roads. There no one so poor who is not at liberty to shoot a fling at the big roads. See what they are saying every day about the Union Pacific. Whenever abuse springs up let the commissioners arraign us before the bar of public opinion and I do not fear the results. All that has been said about railroads ruling the Legislature is folly. I assure you that while you have juries, legislatures and public opinion, railroads will yield to their forces."

## Los Angeles Oranges Arrive East.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A carload of California Golden seedless oranges, from the Los Angeles orange orchards, arrived today. There are between 60,000 and 70,000 oranges on board, which came through by express in ten days. This is the advance of several cars now on the way, bringing a promised 2,000,000 oranges. These oranges are pronounced by experts the finest fruit in the world, and command nearly double the price of Floridas.

## SPRAINED A LEG.

## The Famous Trotter Oliver K. Temporarily Disabled.

The training of the great trotter Oliver K., at Agricultural Park, has already been noted by THE TIMES. Owing to an unfortunate accident which occurred to Oliver K., the great race between him and Harry Wilkes, which was set for April 24, at San Francisco, for a \$10,000 stake and \$3000 added money, will not take place. Oliver K. was to have been given his final trial of speed yesterday before being sent to San Francisco. When he was taken from his stall it was discovered that the tendon of one of his forelegs was injured. The assistance of a veterinary surgeon was immediately called into requisition. He stated that the injury was not serious, but would prevent Oliver K. from being in condition for the race on the day fixed. The race is therefore off, and Oliver K. pays the forfeit of \$2000. It is not known how the accident occurred.

## SAFE ON SHORE.

## The Scotia's Passengers on Dry Land.

## Touching Expressions of Gratitude from the Rescued Emigrants.

## John Sherman's Advice to Laboring Men in Politics.

## He Tells Them that the Proposed Third Party May Do Harm, and Certainly Not Good—Bishop's Feet at Mind-reading in Chicago.

By Telegram to The Times.

NEW YORK, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.] The wrecked steamer, Scotia, of the Fabre line, on the beach fifteen miles west of Fire Island, has been reached by a wrecking steamer. A dispatch from the scene of the wreck states that the sea is smooth, and the vessel resting easy.

PATCOQUE, (L. I.), March 26.—All the Scotia's passengers were safely on shore by 3 o'clock p.m., and the revenue cutter, U. S. Grant, with 350 of them on board, started for New York shortly afterward. Others are being conveyed in sailboats to the barge Haggerty which lies off Ranger's Islet. The wind and sea have gone down, and the steamer is high and dry.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The revenue cutter Grant arrived at Castle Garden tonight, and landed 343 Italian emigrants from the steamer Scotia. A schooner will bring the rest of them to the city tomorrow. It was said that when rescued by the crew of the Grant the Italians had been two days without food. Their gratitude was shown by their kissing the hands of their rescuers. Lieut. Wyckoff at once ordered a liberal supply of food to be given to the famished people.

## JOHN SHERMAN.

## He Arrives at Cincinnati and Makes Another Speech.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.] Senator Sherman was given an ovation when he was introduced to the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. He made a ten-minute speech, in which he referred to the marvelous development of the resources of the South. The remainder of his speech was devoted to a criticism of Congress for failing to provide for a reduction of the surplus. He expressed the hope that Secretary Fairchild would be able to relieve the business depression.

This afternoon Sherman was the guest of Mayor Smith, and visited the Blaine and Logan clubs.

Sherman tonight addressed a crowded meeting of workmen at Turner Hall. He began his speech by declaring that an effort to establish a third political party could only result in injury to one or both of the great parties, without accomplishing its object. The laboring man has more to hope from the Republican party than from a party of his own. He then continued: "The great question now to be solved is how to divide the results of labor equally between labor and capital, the laborer who does the work and the capitalist who furnishes the money. Labor and capital are husband and wife. They cannot be divorced, and if they are divorced they will both be ruined. Some have devised to adjust equitably the earnings of labor and capital. This problem will be solved. The Democratic party will solve it. They will divide the results of labor equally between labor and capital. It will be solved some day. Perhaps the workingman will solve it, but it will be in the Republican party. The clearest heads and the best minds of the nation have come to the legislative halls from the working classes. Speaking of labor organizations, he said: 'You have a right to organize and to become Knights of Labor, and to discipline to exchange views, to advance your interests in every honorable way you can, and to get the highest wages you can; but strikes are not a desirable method to pursue. Some better way must be devised, but capital and labor must solve that problem by themselves, perhaps by arbitration, perhaps by cooperation.'

## MIND-READING.

## Bishop Gives a Remarkable Exhibition at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 26.—[By the Associated Press.] For a time travel on State street, in the vicinity of the Palmer House was stopped today by a crowd of people who had gathered to witness the mind-reader, Washington Irving Bishop's open-air test. Mr. Bishop, in the main parlors of the hotel, was for a while entertaining about 500 invited guests with an exhibition of his peculiar gifts, and denouncing the scandalous statements concerning himself. A committee of four, including Prof. Welsh, of the Times, was finally chosen to conceal a scarf pin within a radius of three feet. Mr. Bishop, in the main parlors of the hotel, was for a while entertaining about 500 invited guests with an exhibition of his peculiar gifts, and denouncing the scandalous statements concerning himself. A committee of four, including Prof. Welsh, of the Times, was finally chosen to conceal a scarf pin within a radius of three feet. Mr. Bishop, in the main parlors of the hotel, was for a while entertaining about 500 invited guests with an exhibition of his peculiar gifts, and denouncing the scandalous statements concerning himself. A committee of four, including Prof. Welsh, of the Times, was finally chosen to conceal a scarf pin within a radius of three feet.

## THE ILLINOISANS.

Semi-monthly Meeting at I. O. G. T. Hall, Last Evening.

The members of the Illinois Society held another of their semi-monthly socials in I. O. G. T. Hall, on Main street, last evening. There was a large attendance, and an enjoyable time. Chairman Hoyt called the meeting to order. After reading the minutes of the previous meeting by Secretary Mellick, the following literary and musical programme was rendered:

Piano Duet, "Qui Vivo"—The Misses Maynard.

A fifteen-minute speech—Ex-Gov. J. J. Gosper, of Arizona.

Vocal Solo, "The Old Man Dreams"—Mrs. Sanderson. Encore, "One Morning, Oh, so Early."

Violin and Guitar Duet—Messrs. C. S. and F. H. De Lano. Encore, a second duet.

RECROSS.

"Address to the Alumni of Yale"—Prof. Grosvenor.

Guitar Solo—C. S. De Lano.

Remarks on Chicago—Ralph E. Hoyt.

Mr. Gosper, in his address, reviewed the early life of Abraham Lincoln, and made some remarks on the wants and tendencies of the present day. Mrs. Sanderson's rendering of "The Old Man Dreams" was beautiful, and Prof. Grosvenor's "Address to the Alumni" very amusing—the most of it being in Sanskrit or some other equally intelligible tongue.

Prof. G. B. Riley, United States Government Entomologist, was called upon. The chairman, Mr. Hoyt, remarked that although Prof. Riley had only been in the State twenty-four hours, the assembly

would like to know what he thought of Southern California, what he came here for and how long he was going to stay, all of these facts being of interest, especially to real-estate agents. Prof. Riley, in response, said that he had come to this coast to try and assist the fruit-growers; that this portion of the country reminded him somewhat of the story of the farmer at Wichita, Kan., when they were having a boom. The farmer heard how rapidly town lots were increasing in value, and concluded to sell his farm and buy town lots. According to him, he went in to see an agent, who took him out in a buggy to see some very desirable lots—sure to double within a year. After driving some distance the farmer said "Hold on," and when the agent asked why, he replied, "Why, we are out half a mile beyond my farm already."

The following committees were elected for the next meeting: On introduction, R. E. Hoyt, J. J. Gosper, F. A. Lill, Miss Brown, Miss Newell and Pullian; on programme, H. M. White, Dr. Grosvenor, F. Jordan, Miss Leslie Maynard, Miss Hattie White, Mrs. J. R. Denny. Upon motion, the society adjourned to meet again in two weeks at the same place.

## THE WEATHER.

## Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, March 26.—At 4:37 a.m. today the thermometer registered 52; at 10:37 p.m., 66; at 1:37 p.m., 56. Barometer for corresponding periods, 30.00, 30.03, 30.08. Maximum temperature, 69.0; minimum temperature, 48.0. Weather, clear.

## BUSINESS TOPICS.

A. S. ROBBINS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Will remove April 1st from 34 N. Spring street to their new office, No. 9 North Main street, Los Angeles.

The Tehachas Building Stone Company Have placed 10,000 shares of treasury stock on the market, to erect steam works for saving dimension stones, marble mantles, etc. Quarries now in operation to supply orders received for gray marble and sandstone. Parties wishing to subscribe for any of said shares address The Tehachas Building Stone Company, postoffice box 1338, Los Angeles, for prospectus and particulars.

Valuable property, 45x111 feet, on west side of Buena Vista street, 21 feet southerly from corner of Bellevue avenue, will be sold at auction for cash under decree in partition sent by John Lazarovitch, Jr., referee, on Wednesday, March 30, 1887, at 12 o'clock p.m. Sale will be made in front of property. Apply to Room 95, Temple block, or Room 7, Law building, for particulars.

Each the Largest Stock of pianos and organs can be found at Gardner's, the only large and exclusive piano and organ store in Southern California. No. 212 S. Spring street.

Franklin & Co., importers, wholesale and retail dealers in artist materials, etchings, engravings, photographs, mouldings, picture frames, etc. Regulating a specialty. 28 S. Spring street.

Sleazy, Chickering, Hardman, Steek, Knabe, Emerson and other pianos can be found at Gardner's, No. 212 S. Spring street.

Notary Public and Commissioner For New York State and Arizona Territory. G. A. Robinson, 42 North Spring street.

The Health Office for free vaccination is located on Fort street, between Third and Fourth, in a tent on city lot.

People's Store. We are full of new, attractive and meritorious goods; every department has received a meritorious supply. Our millinery department is the most complete of all with its many new styles and shapes, ornaments, trimmings, ribbons, flowers and feather pompons, and new goods coming in every day.

We call attention to our sale of striped flannelette cloths today, in all shades, including black, at 15c. a yard, single width and three-fourths wide; would be cheap at 25c.

Double fold diagonal cloth in all shades, today at 25c; these goods are worth 35c. Scotch wool cheviot cloth, 36 inches wide, the newest and most durable goods in the market, 40c. a yard.

Children's lace collars, something very handsome, 75c. in two colors; worth \$1.50. White Marcellite pattern B. crocheted bedspreads; \$1; worth \$1.50. People's Store.

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## 284 Splendid Residence Lots!

—LOCATED IN THE—

## SOUTHWESTERN

## SUBURBS!

On a plateau overlooking the surrounding country in every direction. It possesses the advantages of a pure and light air, constantly refreshed by a healthful and

INVIGORATING SEA-BREEZE.

## MONDONVILLE!

Is today the center of the most promising locality, as the majority of the fashionable and successful tracts sold lately have been in this direction.

The electric and a cable road, together with the two-horse car line, are rapidly stretching out in this direction, which is the main highway to Santa Monica and the new Harbor at Balboa.

Forty thousand vines and fruit trees are on this tract. Streets are lined with ornamental and shade trees.

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Will be Piped in Front of Each Lot.

## THREE LOTS RESERVED

For Public School and Church.

TITLE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

Price of Lots, \$275 each, on easy payment, \$20 and \$20 per month, WITHOUT INTEREST.

An elegant three-seated wagon leaves the office daily at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. In addition to this, a conveyance will meet visitors at the terminus of the electric railroad.

Free ride, maps and information apply to

## C. MONDON,

Rooms 1 &amp; 4 (upstairs), P. O. Building.

## SPRING STREET.

## HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE!

THE CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE COLONY, incorporated under the laws of California, is established on a firm business basis, its objects being to buy, improve and sell land on the cooperative plan, enable persons of moderate means to secure homes at a minimum cost, and to build up and operate

In some good location in this State. The books are now open for subscriptions to the colony. Each share held by one of the founders is upon a basis of 50 per cent. of the original cost of the Colony tract. One person can hold only one share.

A competent committee is now examining various sites which have been offered to the Colony, and a selection will be made as soon as the best location is found.

Applications by mail for stock subscriptions and for copies of the bylaws or other information should be addressed to the "CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE COLONY," P. O. Box 554, Los Angeles, Cal. Temporary office, Room 55, Baker block.

RALPH E. HOYT, President.

GEORGE RICE, Vice-President.

W. H. ROSS, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Treasurer.

Directors: George Rice, John B. H. Hoyt, C. N. Earl, F. A. Atwater, O. H. Violet, C. W. Strong, A. G. Cook, M. D., Ralph E. Hoyt, C. L. Goodwin, Alvan D. Brock.

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The Leading Dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly cutter and fitter in the Parisian Suit House, Chicago. TAILOR WORK A SPECIALTY. Mourning work on short notice. City of Paris Dressmaking Parlors, 100 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 438.

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In Lots 50x138 55x138 67 1-2x148 67 1-2x180

With Water.

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On Adams Street, Just Outside City Limits.

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Handsome, graded streets, with curbs and cement sidewalks. All ready and desirable for building homes. Cheap and on easy terms. Free carriage at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. every day from

NO. 25 WEST FIRST STREET.

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## QUICK-MEAL GASOLINE STOVES.

THE BEST MADE. BUY ONE.

Try it thoroughly: if not absolutely satisfied bring it back and get your money.

Will remove about April 16th to our new storerooms, 133 and 135 WEST FIRST STREET next New Times Building, corner First and Fort streets. Will show the finest and best line of

MANTELS AND GRATES ever shown on this coast.

Stoves &amp; Ranges, House-Furnishings,



## THE DISGRACE TO THE REGIMENT.

Written for the Times.

Private Long had certainly failed to make a good soldier. Half the time under arrest for insubordination, absenting himself without leave, or some other military offense, he now stood with hang-dog look before the colonel, to answer a charge preferred against him of playing a practical joke on Corp. McMullen, by putting two or three harmless snakes in that worthy's bed, the night before, and frightening him almost out of his wits.

"Long, I don't know what to do with you," said the colonel. "You are a disgrace to the regiment! Always on the black-list for something or the other, and as regards this last offense, it is perfectly ridiculous that—" "What is it, Sergeant?" speaking to an orderly who had hurriedly entered and now stood at the salute.

"Colonel, I wish you would come outside a minute; there appears to be some sort of disturbance among the Sepoys," and as he spoke the sound of the bugles could be heard ringing out in the camp, which lay adjacent to the British lines.

Hurriedly springing from his chair, the colonel rushed outside, followed by the orderly, Long, forgotten for the moment, bringing up the rear. At a glance the colonel could see that matters were indeed serious. For some time past rumors had reached their little post at Navisore that disaffection was spreading among the native regiments throughout the country, but being without telegraphic communication, news was generally three or four days behind date by the time it reached the quarters of the One Hundred and Tenth—and now the Seventh Punjab (native) Infantry, which had been under the command of Col. Gort, was evidently in a state of mutiny.

"What do you think of it, Tracy?" said the colonel to one of the officers whom the sound of the bugles at that unwonted hour had turned out of their tents, where they had been enjoying the afternoon siesta.

"Well, Colonel, I think it looks pretty serious. Those beggars evidently mean mischief, and doesn't it appear to you as if they had been reinforced by men from some other regiment? Look at those fellows with the green sashes over their shoulders; they never belonged to us,"—pointing as he spoke to the camp where the Sepoys were sitting to and fro, evidently in a state of great excitement.

"Yes, yes, I see them," said the colonel. "I am afraid, Tracy, we'll have trouble in dealing them. We get assistance, and—good God, man," he said, turning suddenly pale, "how about our camping party over at the Springs, if those fellows should discover them, or they, not knowing of the danger, should attempt to return here? It is horrible to think of—we must do something, Tracy, and do it at once."

"The country will be alive with those devils in a day or two, sir, but if some one could outfit them and creep past their lines tonight, he could take the news over to the Springs, and I'd just as soon be the happy man as not," said young Wipsey, a sub. of about three months' standing.

"Well, we must send word to Davis to take the ladies over to Simla, and ask Gen. Scott to send troops up here to our relief immediately. What do you want?" looking as he spoke at Long, who had stepped in front of the group of officers, evidently wishing to speak.

"Please, Colonel, I have heard what you have been saying about sending some one past the lines over there tonight,"—pointing as he spoke in the direction of the Sepoy camp—"and I want to ask you to let me be the man. I'll do my best, sir; indeed I will, and there was an expression on the man's face that decided the colonel at once.

"Follow me, then," and the colonel reentered his bungalow, where, taking pen, ink and paper, he wrote:

"Capt. Davis: The natives have mutinied here. Proceed with all in your party at once to Simla, and request that assistance be forwarded here immediately. Use all the expedition possible. J. V. GORT, Colonel."

"Now, Long," said the colonel, as he handed him the note, "you have undertaken an errand attended with great danger and involving a risk of your life. You can, of course, understand the success of this mission means safety to the garrison here, and to Capt. Davis's party at the Springs, and I should have hesitated to entrust you with it but that I have confidence in your courage and nerve (he had heard how one night Long had fought his way into a native drinking-shop and rescued a drunken comrade from almost certain death), and I believe that you are anxious to make some amends for your past conduct. As regards your plan of action, I leave that entirely to you—you will, of course, lose as little time as possible—and I hope that in the course of a few days I shall be called upon to reward you for your action in this affair."

At 8 o'clock that night Private Long departed, creeping cautiously over the ground in the direction of the Sepoy camp. Their fires were burning brightly, and the officers of the One Hundred and Tenth could see their sentries and outposts on guard, as they stood in a knot outside the colonel's bungalow, watching Long disappear in the distance.

"He's a good man at the core," said Colonel Gort—"it's a pity that he is so wild and unmanageable—he would have been wearing the stripes long ago if he had only kept within bounds."

"Did you ever hear how he thrashed those two hulking town cads at Woolwich, for insulting Davis's wife when she was passing up Artillery Place?" said Lieut. Percival. "They say it was glorious the way he came from over the barrack-wall when she screamed, and laid them out right and left—that's why Davis is always so friendly to him, and in my opinion one of the reasons he was so anxious to go to-night; he'd do anything for Davis."

"I shouldn't wonder," replied the colonel. "Well, if he gets out of this all right we'll make a non-com. of him at once, anyhow, and trust to his good sense to keep himself straight afterward. Be careful about keeping a strict watch of the movements over there, tonight, Hamilton," and the tall form of the chief disappeared within the

recesses of his sanctum, and the remainder of the party went off to discuss a "cobbler," which the heat of the night made almost imperative.

After leaving the camp, Long, crawling on his hands and knees, soon crossed the intervening space between the British lines and the Sepoys; and avoiding the main part of their quarters, he now entered upon the most dangerous part of his mission. He passed one of the sentries so close that it made his heart throb almost audibly with excitement, and then nearly betraying himself by looking out from behind the bush where he had hidden just as another passed within a few feet of him, but escaping this first danger he crept warily on, passing one after another safely, and soon reached the outskirts of the camp. When about 100 yards from the last sentry, he suddenly became aware that a large dog was bounding toward him, and soon, with a loud bark, the animal attracted the attention of the sentry, who immediately proceeded in that direction. At that moment Long was crossing a piece of clear land, which lay between him and the jungle ahead, and realizing that he must be discovered, he sprang to his feet and fled madly forward. The sentry espied him—a shot soon brought a crowd of half-awakened Sepoys to the spot, and firing indiscriminately into the jungle in which Long was disappearing, after a well-directed shot from his rifle, by a well-known hound which had nearly seized him—they rushed in hot pursuit. Some of their shots had evidently taken effect, as they discovered traces of blood on the bushes, but in the darkness of the night, after a brief search, they knew it was useless to proceed far into the jungle, and after taking the precaution to post extra sentries, they returned to their quarters to await daylight before taking any further action.

Night in the Punjab. A thousand different insects are chirping out their song with incessant clatter, and ever and anon booms out above all, the dull, sullen roar of the king of the forest, followed by the shriek of the hyena, the midnight marauder of the jungle. Down a beaten path, through the growth of vegetation, past mighty trees, covered with thick, interwoven creepers, a man comes slowly along. One arm is hanging by his side as if paralyzed, and his face and garments are stained with blood and covered with the dust of travel. He reels, clutches at a stout branch to support himself, stops—will he go on again?—Yes, with an apparently superhuman effort he pushes forward, and the head and shoulders of a man, with a face as pale as death, and a look of intense suffering, start upon his brow. Onward, onward, with tottering steps, reeling to and fro, again he stops, and a groan of anguish forces itself from his lips. And so the night wears on, and the first rays of morning light, which break over the eastern sky, still find that solitary figure pressing forward, with parched lips and haggard face, while a trail of blood betokens that "river red" which is carrying his life down its stream.

"Breakfast, ahoy!" shouts Capt. Davis, as he passes one of the tents that are pitched near the Vrislay Springs, the favorite resort of the Navisore garrison, and in response to his summons a merry party soon congregates round the low table on which their morning meal is served.

"What is the programme for today, Trotter?" said the captain, "going tiger-hunting again?" at which a smile breaks forth from the ladies, for on the day previous the redoubtable Trotter, in his pursuit of a golden beetle he was anxious to add to his collection, had ventured into the depths of the jungle, and reappeared half an hour afterward minus his hat, spectacles, net and other appendages, running across the cleared land to the tents shouting, "A tiger! a tiger!" and closely followed by Bruce, Mrs. Davis's massive Newfoundland, who, indulging in a little private hunting on his own account, had sprung suddenly from behind some bushes on to Mr. Trotter's back, causing that worthy to drop his spectacles and flee for his life, followed closely by the sagacious hound, who doubtless wondered what was the matter.

"Never mind my movements, my dear Davis," he pompously responded Mr. Trotter, "and, if I may suggest it, I think you might find a more profitable way to spend your time than by passing all day teaching that monkey of yours to make himself a greater atrocity than he naturally is. What do you think, Mrs. Tracy?" (turning to Major's wife, who spoke); "when I went in the tent last night he was actually trying to teach the creature to play whist, and there they sat, one each side of the table, gravely looking first at their cards and then at each other, and in justice to the monkey I must say that he certainly looked quite as sagacious as the Captain did."

"Permit me," said Meredith, as he exchanged for salt the sugar which Trotter—short-sighted since the loss of his spectacles—was about to use with his egg—and, continuing, "Look over there, Captain," pointing as he spoke in the direction of the road which ran toward the garrison; "I have been watching that speck for about five minutes, and am convinced it is some one on foot coming this way."

"Probably the Wandering Jew on his travels," said Davis. "If it should be, I suppose it will be the correct thing to ask him to breakfast. If he has taken any observations at all during his protracted walking-tour, he ought to be an entertaining old fellow by this time, perhaps he is able to settle our polar dispute, eh Trotter?"

"By Jove! that is a man," broke in Meredith, who had arisen from the table, got his field-glass, and focused the object in question, "and what's more, he is evidently sick or wounded by the way he's staggering along. He must be a white man, too, by the way he is dressed. I can't distinguish his features at all; he's covering his face with his hand. Look, Davis!" handing the glass across the table, and the captain, springing to his feet, looked earnestly in the direction indicated. "It is undoubtedly a white man," said he, after a pause; "and by the way he's acting, I am afraid the poor fellow is nearly used up. Here, Finch and Garrett," calling the two orderlies, who were standing near the camp-fire, "go over to where you see that man coming this way and help him into the camp. Hurry as fast as you can," and turning to the party, all of whom had risen and were looking out to where

the figure could now plainly be seen, "who can it be, I wonder?"

"Now, trotter," responded Trotter, "for the present, while we are waiting for the gentleman to arrive and satisfy our curiosity, I move an amendment in favor of another cup of tea," and reseating himself, he turned his attention to the destruction of a dish of marmalade which lay temptingly before him.

The orderlies soon covered the ground which separated them from the man, and it was to be seen that they got one on each side of him and were carrying rather than helping him along. Suddenly an exclamation broke from Davis's lips. "By Jingo, it is Long! I can see the poor fellow's features plainly—all covered with blood—he must be wounded badly; arrange a bed for him as quick as you can," and shouting his instructions as he ran, the now excited captain rushed off toward the burthen the orderlies were carrying, and even the implacable Trotter sprang to his feet and assisted in the preparations.

Yes! it was the scapegrace private, and as they carried him into the camp and laid him on the low truckle-bed, they could see that his earthly race was nearly run. His lips parted and bedecked with a bloody foam, his eyes glassy and the blood oozing forth from a wound in his shoulder, he lay there unable to speak, while the captain's wife, kneeling by his side, sponged the grime from off his face. As the captain bent over him, the dying man's eyes lit up with a smile of recognition, and motioning with his uninjured hand to the breast of his tunic, he murmured: "The letter, Captain, read it sir! It means life to you"—then a sudden look of pain came over his face, a choking cough, and the crimson stain deepened on the parted lips. The sobs of the women broke the silence and the stern-faced soldiers standing by felt the tears dimming their eyes as they watched the life of their comrade ebbing away before them on that tide where human aid is powerless.

"Captain," said the voice again, now so feeble that it could scarcely be heard—"good-bye, sir—take my hand, please. I can't see you now—the colonel won't think any more, will he, sir, that—that I was a disgrace to the regiment?"

**A Will Without a Legal Foe.**  
[Baltimore Sun.]  
The will of the late S. Foster Dewey, who died in New York, Wednesday, leaving an estate variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, is a model of brevity. The will is in Mr. Dewey's handwriting, and was written the day before his death. It is as drops of perspiration, telling some awful pain, start upon his brow. Onward, onward, with tottering steps, reeling to and fro, again he stops, and a groan of anguish forces itself from his lips. And so the night wears on, and the first rays of morning light, which break over the eastern sky, still find that solitary figure pressing forward, with parched lips and haggard face, while a trail of blood betokens that "river red" which is carrying his life down its stream.

**What Would Be a Real Surprise.**  
[Chambersburg Valley Spirit.]  
It is announced by Ignatius Donnelly, when his new book on the Shakespearean matter comes out, he will startle the world. Come, Ignatius, till we whisper. There's an easier way than that for you to startle the world. Keep quiet.

**True Poets.**  
Men of learning, men of thought!  
All earth hath and is were naught.  
Save for what the mind hath wrought.

Who thought'st a tireless winer can stay?  
Through boundless space the way  
That man's fancy may not stray?

As beneath the bending skies  
Mountain heights uplifted rise,  
As steps to Paradise—

Mountains vast and grandly great,  
Fit with benign and kindly state,  
Standing in their kingly state.

With God's seal upon their brow,  
Crested white, as is the snow  
Which angelic pinions show—

So stand some men spirit high,  
With large soul, clear-voiced eye,  
Breathing in thought's upper sky.

Musical of the full-orbed spheres  
"Four times secret in their spheres"  
God in His own works appears.

High 'mid such men, grand and great,  
Who'de such a self can translate,  
Make their words so palpitate

With the warm soul-throb of thought,  
We forget that speech is naught—  
Into rhyme so deftly wrought.

But thought's hush, its outer shell;  
"Four times secret in their spheres"  
Putting in its rhythmical swell.

Flashing glory like the lance  
Of mid-day sunbeams, they advance,  
Pushing thought's grand avalanche.

**Songs of the Day.**  
Doctor—  
Has your vaccination took,  
Mrs. Snook and Mr. Snook,  
Has your vaccination took today, I pray?"

Patients—  
"Yes, I've got a painful arm."  
"What's the matter with that arm."  
"Was the stuff good you used Saturday, I say?"

Doctor—  
No, it wasn't Mr. Snook.  
Now, I've fixed you like a book.  
There's another dollar more to pay. Good day."

**Magnificent Hill-Top.**  
The Los Angeles Real Estate Company have for sale an exceptional property, suitable for a residence or a hotel. It is situated on a hill, with a plateau of over an acre. The access is by means of an easy, graded road. The magnificent views to be seen therefrom extend over the city, the mountains, the bay, and the ocean. Apply to the L. A. R. E. Company, 25 Temple street, Los Angeles.

**Eagleson & Co., 40 North Spring street,** branch of the great furnishing goods manufacturing house of San Francisco.

Every well-dressed man should wear Eagleson's perfect-fitting shirt, collars, cuffs and neckwear.

Large assortment of traveling and tourists' shirts at Eagleson & Co.'s, 40 North Spring street.

New goods received daily, at the Boston Wall Paper House, 32 South Spring street.

Wall paper, in endless variety, at the Boston Wall Paper House, 32 South Spring street.

Every Cash Buyer of Five Lots At Mondoville will get one lot free.

Dr. Reaner's Corn Ridder, a guaranteed cure for corns. Ellis & Co., sell it.

Seashells polished at Kan-Koo, 238 North Main street. Wholesale or retail.

Buy Eagleson's perfect fitting shirt, 40 North Spring street.

Drink Jackson's Napa Soda for the kidneys.

Napa Soda, the prince of table waters.

## SENSE AND NONSENSE.

By Ralph E. Hoyt.

### POSTPONEMENTS.

A postponement is sometimes a good thing.

A wise thing.  
An excellent thing.  
If you are about to use profane language, or tell a lie, or steal a blind chicken, or strike your mother, or scold your wife or your husband, or swindle your neighbor, or engage in a wild, reckless speculation, or stuff a ballot-box, or do any other mean or foolish thing—postpone it.

And when you see one of your fellow-creatures on the point of doing something of that kind, get right upon the convention and motion to lay the matter on the table, or under the washstand, or anywhere else, so that it can be indefinitely postponed.

Far better is a bad thing undone than one which bears the ear-marks of accomplishment.

But whenever the opportunity offers for doing a wise, a good, a noble, a just, a useful thing, do not postpone it a moment longer than is necessary to roll up your sleeves and go at it.

### SNAP.

There are several kinds of snap in the present generation of people who live, move and comb their hair for the sake of having three meals a day and an occasional complimentary ticket to a free concert.

The kind of snap which causes a man or a dog to snap at other people upon the slightest provocation is not the kind of snap the world needs.

But snap in the human character—that element which gives force and vim to one's actions—is a good thing.

Indeed, its value can hardly be overestimated.

Without snap a man is like a wet rag. He faileth to push forward in the path of accomplishment; he weakeneth at the sight of the ghost of a shadow of danger; he lacketh the essential element of get-up-and-dust; he permiteth his good intentions to go in as paving material for the fitting up of that institution which is generally supposed to be paved with such things instead of slag or gravel; he faileth by the roadside at the rustling of a bush, because he thinketh it is caused by a lion or a grizzly bear, when, in reality, it is produced by a jack-rabbit, as he starts off on a keen run toward the goal of happiness; he formeth plans for accomplishing good results, but when the thunder of opposition rumbles in his ears, and the lightning of reproach flasheth athwart his vision he whiteth down like a freshly transplanted cabbage-stalk beneath the rays of a tropical sun; he backeth water at a snag no bigger than a borrowed umbrella; he is a weak, pitiful, puerile failure, whose life-work, however well-intended, will never illuminate so much of the world as could be traveled over in one day by a hippopotamus with a sore heel and the sick headache.

Talent and good intentions are desirable, of course, but a man may have his head and heart full of these and yet if he be lacking in snap he is n. g., or nearly so.

### GUM-CHEWING.

This is a modern passion which all good citizens should frown upon. It is reprehensible, mysterious, and past explanation.

Gum-chewing vitiates the taste for oysters and other wholesome fruits, obtunds the moral sensibilities, blights the affections, wears out the wearability of the intellect, corrugates the forehead, wrinkles the brow, and the dress circle, promulgates the diaphragm, obscures the whiffleness of the palate, violates the beneficiary nerves of the tonsils, gives rise to vertigo and want to go, turns the hair baldheaded, produces despondency of the upper lip, and sometimes results in a transcontinental gum-boil on the apex of the nose. All gum-bulls are, to a greater or lesser extent, the result of gum.

Hence I say the practice of chewing gum, especially during these exercises, is one which, I hope, no person will, either hereafter or in the future, choose to indulge in.

**TRAVELING.**  
We have better vessels for making voyages in now than we had when Columbus sailed from Spain to San Pedro, and made an investment in Los Angeles real estate.

We also travel a great deal by land. For this purpose we have railroads, carriages, and horses, street-cars and roller skates.

As means of locomotion, however, the roller skate is passing either into oblivion or old iron.

The most popular way of traveling on long journeys by land is in railroad trains. When people journey from this country to Europe they generally go by the steamship route, easier, and is not so liable to be plunged down an embankment.

In traveling by train it is always best to have a ticket.

The owner of the railroad goes through the ears two or three times every while to see if the passengers are stealing any of the land lying along the line of the road.

He owns not only the railroad and its equipments, but several Supreme Court judges and State Legislatures. This is why he is "solid" with the powers of earth, and puts on airs and things.

### THE SLEEPING CAR.

When George Washington had whipped the British until the animal was sick, and when George started on his first tour to Oshkosh and Yellowstone Park, he was not provided with a sleeper.

But with a few years what a change has arrived!

Now every man able to pay \$100 for it can secure a berth before starting on a journey, and thus go prepared to sleep.

I say he may go prepared to sleep. Sometimes, however, he may not succeed in falling very far into the arms of Morpheus.

Indeed, there are often impediments in the way of prolonged, refreshing and satisfactory reposefulness.

The opening and shutting of doors; the loud talking of traveling bores; the making up and taking down of berths; the perambulations of the porter who goeth about like a roaring elephant seeking whose boots he may black; the frequent visits of the conductor who punctures the just and the unjust, just to see them "show their tickets;" and the thrilling music of the bald-headed youth of three months who goeth West to grow up with the country—these

and other little episodes of the sleeping-car often cause the weary passenger to wish he had his money back and some other fellow had his berth.

The sleeping-car was not, as is generally supposed, invented for the benefit of the public.

It owes its existence to the fact that a few philanthropic gentlemen who organized themselves into a company desired to make a little money to distribute among their destitute and suffering fellow creatures. And also to the fact that there were about 4000 polite and conscientious colored men lying around loose, each with a shoe-brush in one hand and a whisk-broom in the other, and all anxious for positions as porters where their peculiar talents could be employed for the elevation of the ignorant white race.

Every sleeping-car porter thus becomes a missionary, as it were.

Not every white man who rides in a sleeping-car feels morally or intellectually elevated by personal contact with these missionaries; but when he goes to "bed" on a top shelf, for which he paid as much money as would be required to buy a Chicago jury, he knows his physical elevation is an assured fact.

Behold the colored porter of a sleeping-car!

He toleth for the comfort of the white trash, and shineth the boots of him who hath spondoolie.

He doeth nothing for charity's sake, but keepeth an eye open toward the main chance.

He is in league with the Palace Car Company; he layeth up treasures in bank vaults, and holdeth Government bonds by the bushel.

He is an aristocrat, a swell, an autocrat, a towering success, a monument of wealth, an embodiment of power, and whose real estate comprises corner lots in the center of business.

Why is he thus?  
Behold the explanation!

He receives \$12 a month from the Sleeping Car Company, and boards himself!

Thus he is enabled to dress in princely style and live on two boxes of shoe-blackening a day.

**C. E. DONAUE,**  
Greer.

Removed to Callaghan block, Spring and Third.

The Renton, 712 Sutter st., San Francisco. First-class private family hotel, centrally located, beautiful and convenient. Mrs. Truesdell.

Buy Eagleson's fine underwear, 40 N. Spring.

Napa Soda for dyspepsia and indigestion.

### Church Notices.

**THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL**  
Church, corner Third and Hill sts., A. J. Wells, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon by Rev. J. D. Barrows, of San Francisco. Subject: "The Position of Young People in the Church."

**GRACE M. E. CHURCH—FIRST ST.**  
The second quarterly meeting will be held Tuesday evening, March 28th, at 8 o'clock. Preaching at 11 a. m. Communion at 12 m. Sunday-school at 1 p. m. Classes at 2 p. m. Prayer service at 7:30 p. m. Sermon at 8 p. m. All are invited.

**TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH**  
South-Fort street, between Fifth and Sixth. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. W. B. Stradley, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12 m. All are invited. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. W. B. Stradley, at 8 p. m. All are invited.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**  
Sergeant service at the First Congregational Church, corner Third and Hill sts., 4 p. m. Address is young men only, by Mr. J. W. Ward, International Church Secretary. Music by male quartette and orchestra.

**MRS. MARGARET E. PARKER**  
From England, will speak at the following places: University, Sunday evening, March 27th; Compton, Monday evening, March 28th; Los Angeles, Wednesday evening, March 29th; Santa Monica, Sunday evening, April 1st.

**CORNER ST. AND LAUREL STS. REV. I. L. SPENCER, pastor.** Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. I. L. Spencer, at 8 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. All invited.

**FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN**  
Church, Services in McDonald block, 123 S. Main st. Preaching by the pastor, C. W. Hebler, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12 m. All welcome.

**FORT-STREET M. E. CHURCH**  
will hold its regular services Tuesday in a room at the corner of Fort and Main streets, at 8 o'clock. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. R. S. Gaudin.

**FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**  
Chester, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 12:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

**GERMAN EVANGELICAL SYNOD**  
of North America. Rev. P. Brante, pastor, holds German service at 11 a. m. in the M. E. Church South (Fort st., between Fifth and Sixth). Sunday-school at 12 p. m.

**CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Good Templar Hall, 10 N. Main st. Rev. Dr. Noble, of San Francisco, will preach at 11 a. m. For Rev. Dr. Pendleton, the pastor, who will preach at 7:30 p. m.

**SECOND PRESBYTERIAN**  
Church, cor. Downey ave. and Daly st. Rev. S. Spencer, pastor, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "The True End of Life."

**THE THIRD CONGREGATIONAL**  
Church, corner of Railroad and Chestnut streets, will hold its regular services Tuesday at 8 o'clock. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are invited to attend.

**REORGANIZED CHURCH OF**  
Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Preaching every Sunday, 10 a. m., in K. of P. Hall, 24 S. Spring st. All are invited to attend.

**EAST LOS ANGELES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. J. H. Phillips, pastor.** Services at Compton's Hall, at 8 o'clock a. m. Everybody invited.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER**  
of Fort and Sixth sts. Swedish prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock p. m., conducted by Mr. J. C. Johnson.

**CHURCH OF THE UNITY, OPERA**  
House, at 11 a. m. Subject of Dr. Fay's sermon: "The Potter and the Clay."

**Lecture.**  
SAMUEL P. PUTNAM, FROM New York, secretary of the American Secular Union, the noted lecturer, will speak at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening at 7:30 sharp. Subject: "The New Heaven and the New Earth."

**Educational.**  
A. FARIN'S MUSICAL STUDIO, 18 N. W. First st. Sig. Farin respectfully announces the Fall Term of instruction; session hour from 2-4 for one week; specialty, opera and concert stage; also oratorio and church.

**LOS ANGELES CONSERVATORY OF**  
Music, 40 S. Main st. Every advantage for a complete musical education; voice-culture and piano; solfeggio; elocution; languages taught. MRS. E. J. VALENTINE, President.

**COMMERCIAL NIGHT SCHOOL.**  
Bookkeeping, penmanship and arithmetic thoroughly taught. Rooms 11 and 12, Schumacher block. L. B. LAURENCE, Principal.

**LESSONS IN SPANISH. CALL ON**



## BUSINESS.

**OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**  
LOS ANGELES, Saturday, March 26.  
At the Produce Exchange today Eggs were quoted 1 cent higher at 14 1/2 cents. Turkeys advanced 1 cent per pound. The rest of the list was without change.

A circular of Hancock & Griffiths, of Philadelphia, has the following on the market for Oranges in that city:

"For the first time since the first of winter we are able now again to encourage more liberal shipments of Oranges. Foreign stock is in light supply. Apples are out of the way, and with the commencement of warmer spring weather, we have a more vigorous natural demand for Oranges. These favorable conditions, it seems to us, will soon give us a leading market. We quote now: Extra bright, 14 1/2 to 15; common to fancy bright, 13 1/2 to 14; common to good bright, 12 1/2 to 13; Russels, 11 1/2 to 12; Navel, 10 1/2 to 11; scarce and wanted."

A leading weekly grain circular of Liverpool says:

"The wheat market is quieter, without material change in prices. Business is slow. Futures are weaker. Both American and Indian are offered freely at reduced rates. California wheats are firmly held. The new cargoes, arriving are ordered to port to discharge. There was an average attendance at today's (March 25) market, the tone was dull, and only a small trade was done. Wheat declined 1/4. Flour was unchanged. Corn was in plentiful supply and limited demand, and prices were 1/4 lower."

## Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegram to the Times.

**NEW YORK, March 26.**—Money on call easy; 100-day loans, 4; closed at 2 1/2. Prime paper, 3 1/2.

Starling exchange, bid at 4 1/2 for 90-day bill; 4 1/2 for demand.

Government bonds were dull and firm. Stocks opened fairly steady, showing insignificant changes only from last night's final figures, there being a trading disposition among traders. The transaction was dull and prices somewhat irregular, with no positive movement in either direction. Toward noon the dullness was increased, the only feature being a drop in San Francisco preferred stock, the market springing into activity, all leading shares, among which Western Union and American Express were conspicuous, becoming remarkably strong. There was a halt in the movement toward 3 p.m., there being a slight reaction in the upward movement was resumed in the last hour and the close was moderately active and firm to strong at the best prices of the day.

## NEW YORK STOCKS.

**NEW YORK, March 26.**—Money on call easy; 100-day loans, 4; closed at 2 1/2. Prime paper, 3 1/2.

## SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

**SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.**—Best & Belcher, 8 1/2; Peoria, 60; Crocker, 80; Potomac, 7 1/2; 6 months, 6 1/2; 1 year, 6 1/2; Consolidated, 10; Savings, 6 1/2; Confidence, 9 1/2; Sierra Nevada, 3 1/2; Bond & Curry, 10; Union, 3 1/2; Hale & Co., 4 1/2; Sierra Nevada, 3 1/2; Peerless, 40.

## NEW YORK, March 26.—Bar silver per ounce, 79 1/2.

## SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Silver bars per cent, discount, 23 1/2.

## The Grain Markets.

**SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.**—Wheat: Strong and quiet; shipping, 11 1/2; millers, 11 1/2. Barley: Strong and quiet; feed, 11 1/2; brew, 11 1/2. Corn: 11 1/2. Oats: 11 1/2. Rye: 11 1/2. Clover: 11 1/2. Hay: 11 1/2. Potatoes: 11 1/2. Apples: 11 1/2. Peaches: 11 1/2. Pears: 11 1/2. Grapes: 11 1/2. Figs: 11 1/2. Dates: 11 1/2. Raisins: 11 1/2. Prunes: 11 1/2. Walnuts: 11 1/2. Almonds: 11 1/2. Pistachios: 11 1/2. Cashews: 11 1/2. Macadamia: 11 1/2. Brazil: 11 1/2. Pecans: 11 1/2. Walnuts: 11 1/2. Almonds: 11 1/2. Pistachios: 11 1/2. Cashews: 11 1/2. Macadamia: 11 1/2. Brazil: 11 1/2. Pecans: 11 1/2.

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## Place Improvement Company's lands, Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. H. L. Wheeler to George J. Parker: N 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of section 2, township 13 N, range 14 W, 1/2000.

George J. Parker, trustee, to W. J. Fisher: Release of lots 25 and 27, block B, Bird tract, from mortgage, book 11, page 10.

W. J. Fisher, trustee, to W. H. Rhodes to Charles F. Dillman: Undivided 1/2 interest in W 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of section 2, township 13 N, range 14 W, 1/2000.

J. W. Layman and Mary J. Layman to W. J. Fisher: Agreement to convey lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 16, Park tract, book 11, page 10.

Horace B. Adams and Pindar F. Ward to D. Hunter and C. Hill: Agreement to convey lots 1 and 2, block 1, La Puente place, book 11, page 10.

John Goldsmith, A. M. Hough and M. L. Wicks to George F. Bixby: Lots 1 and 2, Goldsmith's eighth-street tract, book 11, page 10.

Casper Thomas Hopkins to Gilbert Goodwin: Lot 7, block 2, Olivewood subdivision, Pasadena, 1/2000.

Mrs. B. B. Ginner to Susan B. Staples: Agreement to convey lots 21, 22, 23 and 24, to Susan B. Staples, Pasadena, 1/2000.

Henry Warren and Susan B. Warren to Edgar A. Lawrence: 12.89 acres in Loop & Moscone, 1/2000.

Same to Richard R. Tanner: Lots 1, P. R. and U, block 118, Santa Monica, 1/2000.

J. A. Moore to D. C. Cook: Undivided 1/2 interest in lots 2 and 3, Rio Canada de Los Alamos, 1/2000.

John A. Gardner, Alfred L. Moore, Edwin D. Cook and J. Wellington Gardner to William G. Webb: Undivided 1/2 of lots 2 and 3, Rio Canada de Los Alamos, 1/2000.

Charles M. Wells to L. M. Bigelow: Lots 140, 141, 142, 143 and 147, Mills & Wicks' extension of Second street, 1/2000.

Alice W. Barrows to William Butler: 2.88 in Barrows tract, 1/2000.

C. P. Paige to Christian Ganahl: Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block B, Deane's tract, 1/2000.

S. N. Tinkling to C. M. Wright: Lot 21, Jacobus tract, East Los Angeles, 1/2000.

J. H. Miller to W. W. Murray: Lots 1 and 2, W. S. Allen's subdivision of part of lot 3, block B, East Los Angeles, 1/2000.

Burch & Boal and George B. Patton to Mary B. Thompson: Agreement to convey lots 24, 27 and 28, Carter Grove tract, 1/2000.

J. H. Swayze to Edward McCarthy: S 1/4 of NE 1/4 of section 1, township 4, range 11 W, 2 undivided interests in Sobrante Rio Santiago de Santa Ana and all interest in contract book 11, page 10, of deed, 1/2000.

Estate of Luther Foote, deceased, to L. J. Rose: N 1/2 acres of tract described in book 11, page 10, of deed, 1/2000.

Laura E. Schaffer to Charles H. Toll: Lots 9 and 10, Hoover tract, 1/2000.

C. O. Gilmartin to M. C. Tomblin and C. H. Leffingwell: Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 1, Burdick tract, 1/2000.

G. W. Burton to J. W. Browning: Lot 11, block 1, W. S. Allen's subdivision of lot 2, block 6, H. S. 1/2000.

L. N. Nury to Andrew J. Vile: Agreement to convey lot 7, block 17, Santa Monica, 1/2000.

J. M. Frew to Henry C. Register: Lot 32, W. S. Allen's subdivision of lot 2, block 6, H. S. 1/2000.

Robert Brown to John McArthur: 25 acres in Rio La Ballona, 1/2000.

Adam Buck to Orlando Moor: Lots 5 and 6, block 2, Mott tract, 1/2000.

P. W. Straw to W. H. Newlander, C. C. Bailey and O. W. Butler: N 1/4 of SW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of section 10, township 1 N, range 9 W, 1/2000.

Henry Mills to Milton Lindley: E 1/2 of lot 2, Adam Buck to Orlando Moor, 1/2000.

A. N. Swain to Charles W. Clement: Lot on line of Colorado street, W. of DeLaCay street, Pasadena, 1/2000.

Number of transfers in above list, 28. Total amount of consideration, \$200,000. Number of transfers under \$1000 each, 18. Total amount of consideration, \$14,000. Transfers for nominal consideration, 2. Aggregate of the day's transfers, \$214,816.

## Unclassified.

## W. R. BLACKMAN,

## EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

CAPITAL AND EXPENSES IN MERCHANDISE AND PROFIT AND LOSS.

Partnership, company and other accounts kept, investigated, arranged and arbitrated. OFFICE: Rooms 10 and 11, 117 New High st., Los Angeles.

## Santa Barbara.

## NOTICE.—TOURISTS DESIRING TO VISIT

## SANTA BARBARA,

## CAN SECURE GOOD ROOMS IN PRIVATE

## HOUSES.

When hotels are full, by addressing the undersigned.

A. O. PERKINS, Secretary Board of Trade, Santa Barbara, Cal.

## THE NEW PARAGON

## SCHOOL DESK.

## THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The undersigned have this day been appointed Sole Agents for Southern California, for the sale of the "Paragon School Furniture" and are now prepared to quote LOWEST PRICES to all requiring a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL DESK.

LAZARUS & MELZER, Educational Bookellers, Los Angeles, Cal.

## Legal.

## Administrator's Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the county of Los Angeles, State of California, made on the 21st day of February, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Henry Chambers, deceased, the undersigned administrator, with the will annexed of said estate, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder for cash, good coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

SATURDAY, THE 27th DAY OF APRIL, 1887, And on each and every day thereafter upon which sales may lawfully be made, for the period of six months, or until the hereinafter described property shall have been sold, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Henry Chambers, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that he had, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired, either then or in addition to that of the said Henry Chambers at the time of his death, in and to all those certain lots, poles or parcels of land situate in Los Angeles county, State of California, and severally particularly described as follows, to wit:

First—All that portion of section 17, township 3 S, range 12 W, San Bernardino meridian, which commences at a stake in the southwest corner of the tract here described, which stake is the intersection of the said road, this bounds the Talanta Rancho on the south with the public road that bounds the land of the estate of Henry Chambers, and runs thence north, and running thence north 75° rods to a stake at the southwest corner of the larger tract of land belonging to the said estate, thence easterly along the line of said larger, or 50-acre tract, of said estate, 2 1/2 rods to a point in said line, thence south 75° rods to a stake in the line of said Talanta road, thence west along the northerly line of said road 2 1/2 rods to the point of beginning, containing 10 acres of unimproved land.

Second—All that certain tract of land in said section 17, San Bernardino meridian, which begins at the northeast corner of the 10-acre tract last above described (hereinafter referred to as tract No. 1 of this decree) and running thence east by the prolongation of the northerly line of said tract 1 1/2 rods to a stake, thence south at right angles 1 1/2 rods to a stake in the north line of the land of Howard; thence west along the line of said Howard, thence north in the east line of said tract No. 1, thence northerly along said east line 1 1/2 rods to the point of beginning, containing 5 acres of unimproved land.

Holds for either and for both said tracts will be sold by the said administrator with the will annexed, at the office of F. W. Dooper, attorney at law, rooms 301 Nos. 4 and 5, Downey block, Main st., Los Angeles city, California.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, good coin of the United States; 20 per centum upon notice of sale, and the balance in cash or notes of the United States, payable to order of the administrator, at the expiration of the sale by the said court. Deed at the expense of the purchaser.

A. J. BRAN, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Henry Chambers, deceased.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that my wife, Mariana Salles Goyhench, has deserted me, and I will not be responsible for her debts or contracts, or for any fraudulent means she may have in her name, and purchasers from her will be governed accordingly.

JEAN GOYHENCH.

## Proposals.

## Proposals for Army Transportation.

## HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

## OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOS ANGELES, CAL., MARCH 26, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPlicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m., Monday, April 25, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the transportation, by wagon, of Military Supplies on the following described routes in the Department of Arizona, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1887, and ending June 30, 1888, viz:

Route No. 1.—From Whipple Barracks, A. T., to Fort Verde and to Fort McDowell, A. T., from Maricopa, A. T., to Fort McDowell, A. T., and to Whipple Barracks, A. T.

Route No. 2.—From such shipping point on the line of the S. P. R. R. as the bidder may select, to Fort Bowie, Grant and Thomas, and San Carlos, A. T.

Route No. 3.—From Holbrook, A. T., to Fort Apache, A. T.



## A NEW COLLEGE.

## THE "OCCIDENTAL UNIVERSITY OF LOS ANGELES."

An Institution Founded by the Presbyterians of the Highlands East of the City—Well Endowed and Well Backed.

It is rarely that in a rapidly-growing city the educational interests keep full pace with commercial and other progress. Los Angeles, however, the fastest-growing city in the West, is an exception to this rule—as to many others—and is remarkably well supplied with educational institutions of high rank. It has the firmly-established and munificently-endowed University of Southern California; with branches all over Southern California; a large and prosperous State Normal School; a large and prosperous academy for young ladies; business colleges, academies and private institutions in abundance, and excellent public schools with an enrollment of away over 4000 pupils. A fine, new Baptist College is now in course of erection on generous and slightly grounds west of and just outside the city limits.

The next addition to Los Angeles colleges will be a Presbyterian institution, which will occupy a position opposite that of the Baptist College—namely, just outside the eastern limits of the city, and three miles from the south-house. A new town-site, to be called the Occidental Heights, is now being laid out there. The townsite embraces 360 acres and is beautifully situated. It is elevated, and affords a glorious view down across the San Antonio rancho to the ocean. The campus, 300 by 500 feet, is in the center of the townsite. Nearly 60 acres have been donated to the college, and all but the part reserved for the campus will be sold for the benefit of the college. Although Occidental Heights has not been advertised by a single line, and though the map has not even been filed, the college has already sold 100 lots—30 to one person.

The institution will be known as the Occidental University of Los Angeles. Rev. S. H. Weller, D.D., is to be president. R. B. Young is drawing plans for the first building to be erected—a very handsome brick structure to cost \$15,000. A large part of the building fund is already provided for, and the building is expected to be ready for occupancy by September next. Several offers of scholarships have already been made, and the college will probably open with two or three fully-endowed chairs. The Occidental University of Los Angeles starts with flattering prospects, and is backed by the sort of men who carry out their undertakings. The institution will file articles of incorporation in a few days.

## STILL THEY COME.

George W. Mead & Co.'s Los Angeles Branch Ready for Business.

THE TIMES has already noted the significant fact that among the largest firms on the coast, in their respective lines, now seeking a foothold in Los Angeles, is the old house of George W. Mead & Co., San Francisco. This house, founded in 1855, is among the foremost general commission merchants, importers and wholesale dealers on the coast in foreign and California fruits (green and dried), California raisins, canned goods, honey, nuts, seeds, evaporated fruits, etc. The main house is at 16 and 18 Drumm street, San Francisco. The firm has also branches at Fresno and Santa Clara, and now at Los Angeles. The commodious building on Upper Main street, corner of Virgin, formerly occupied by Porter Bros. & Woodhead, has been secured and conveniently fitted up; and the Los Angeles branch house is now ready for business. A representative of THE TIMES who visited the establishment last night was courteously shown over it by Mr. Lacy, the manager in charge. The building is 100 feet on Upper Main street and 100 deep. The first floor is taken up by the offices. This floor is filled with an enormous display of goods ready for shipment—raisins, dried fruits, nuts, honey, beans, potatoes and farm products generally. The offices are pleasant and airy, and give a general office, private office and sample room. At the rear of the sales room is a large gallery for the storage of peppers, the curing of lemons, etc.

The Alameda-street front opens into the basement, a huge room 90x103, with asphalt floor, good light, and a sweet, fresh atmosphere. There are big arched doors on two sides, and a dry can be given into and all through the basement, to be loaded or unloaded. This is the packing department, where 400 men will be at work in the height of the season. The firm has 100 employees at its Fresno packing and drying house. There are now great stores of oranges, eastern apples, etc., in the basement. The butter and cheese department is also located there.

The Los Angeles branch of George W. Mead & Co. will transact a general commission and purchasing business in raisins, dried fruits, green fruits, oranges, nuts, honey, butter, beans, potatoes, eggs, and produce generally. They will import all foreign fruits, both green and dried, nuts, maple syrup, northern fruits, cherries, apricots, eastern hams, bacon and canned meats, etc.; and will buy and export oranges, walnuts, honey, and all other Southern California products. The house is an old and favorably known one, and its advent here will undoubtedly be a commercial benefit to the city.

## ORPHANS' HOME.

Appeal of the Managers for Public Aid.

The management of the Orphans' Home are compelled to make another appeal to its friends for aid, in the extremity to which it finds itself reduced. During the past few weeks an extraordinary visitation of epidemics has taxed to the utmost our energies, and made such heavy drafts upon our treasury, that, for our future necessities, we must look to the generous public, to whom we have never appealed in vain.

Forty-five of our children were sick at one time, with measles and whooping-cough. Three of these little ones were obliged to lay away in the grave; a fourth, we fear, must follow, and still another might have gone, but for the thoughtful tenderness of one of the managers, who, in her own home, is caring for the little one, and nursing her back to health and strength.

For lack of means we have been unable to secure such sanitary conditions as were demanded. And we sorrowfully reflect that those who have gone from us might have been saved had we the large, sunny, well-ventilated sick-room we so much needed. Several of the children are, even now, afflicted with sores, the result of poisoned air. One of our imperative needs is the new sewers to be immediately put down. Additions to the house must be made at once, and the fence removed to include the new lots recently purchased. We do not believe the public with these children to suffer for lack of money. Several have said to us: "Make your necessities known and we will help you." In this confidence we make this appeal for the help never more greatly needed than now.

Will the Santa Ana, Pasadena, Monrovia, Riverside, Pomona, Orange and San Diego papers please copy?

Remittances may be sent to Mrs. D. G. Stephens, Sixth street, or to Mrs. A. S. Averill, recording secretary, Station D, Fairview avenue.

Cloak House.

Hotel.

## BELMONT

## HOTEL.

Under New Management.

TERMINUS SECOND-ST. CABLE ROAD.

—THE BELMONT—

Occupies the most charming and convenient situation in Southern California, commanding an extended view of mountain and valley. The hotel grounds are large and highly cultivated. The house is heated by steam, and each room is connected with the office by electric bell.

Under the new management the house will be re-furnished and placed upon the basis of a first-class family hotel.

Cars run every twelve minutes, from 6:20 a.m. to 11:10 p.m. One and one-quarter miles from the business center.

CLARK &amp; PATRICK,

Proprietors.

Real Estate.

FIRST EXCURSION OF THE WEEK!

—IS TO THE OFFICE OF—

Mackey &amp; Burnham,

37 S. SPRING STREET,

To purchase some of the following property.

209-40x165, Spring, near Fifth.....\$20,000  
211-40 feet Fifth street.....12,500  
212-40x165, Spring, near Second.....42,000  
217-40x165, Fort, bet. First and Second.....25,000  
115-40x165, Fort, bet. Third and Fourth.....13,000  
N.E. corner Second and Olive, 70x125, with small house.....9,000  
150x100, Flower, near Tenth.....2,000  
100-50x165, Flower, near Tenth.....2,100  
41-50x165, Flower, near Ninth.....2,600  
2-40x165, Hill, near Eleventh.....3,750  
140-40x165, Hill bet. First and Second.....7,000

We have lots, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city, and can suit you in location and price. We also have acre property in all directions, in and out of the city.

Call and see us and we will tell you how to make your expenses.

## Unclassified.

W. A. Work, secretary of the Iowa Traveling Men's Association, says: "I regard Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy as one of the safest and best medicines before the public for all cramps, pain in the stomach or bowels, cholera morbus or diarrhea. I have used this medicine personally. Sold by C. H. Hancock, 77 & 79 North Spring street.

The Irish people are as strong physically as any race on earth. Their modes of preventing and combating disease, successful as they are, consists almost entirely of one medicine, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We believe this person can take. Sold by C. H. Hancock, 77 & 79 North Spring street.

C. V. Baxter, an experienced and successful druggist at De Witt, Iowa, says one family there created an immense sale for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, by using and recommending it to their neighbors, during their siege of whooping-cough. Now it sells rapidly on its merits. It has no equal for coughs, colds and croup. Sold by C. H. Hancock, 77 & 79 North Spring street.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures the most obstinate coughs. Try it! Sold by C. H. Hancock, 77 & 79 North Spring street.

LOS ANGELES PAVING CO.  
Sidewalks, garden-walks, floors, and all varieties of cement and stucco work. Telephone 114. W. First st., Nadeau block.  
E. A. SEXTON, Manager.

## Real Estate.

## ALBEE &amp; WILLARD,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

---SPECIAL---

## ELLIS TRACT! ELLIS TRACT!

If you want a lot for a home, don't buy until you have seen this, the most beautiful spot in Los Angeles. Graveled streets, cement walks, elegant residences, shade trees, orange trees, water piped to every lot; in fact, everything that one can wish for has been done to make this the most perfect of all tracts. This property, lying as it does in the very best part of the residence portion of the city, has found ready sale among our best people, and but a few lots are left out of the whole tract placed on the market only last July.

For prices, terms, etc., call on

ALBEE &amp; WILLARD, 36 1-2 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

☞ We have a fine list of houses, lots, tracts and acre property, which we take pleasure in showing.

\$4.00—ROUND-TRIP—\$4.00

## SURDAM'S TRI-WEEKLY EXCURSIONS TO BARSDALE, VENTURA CO.,

The Eden of Southern California.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, MARCH 22D, FIRST-CLASS EXCURSION trains will be run on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from Los Angeles to BARSDALE and return. Round trip tickets, good for five days, including free lunch and free bus from Fillmore Station to BARSDALE and return, at will of passenger, within the limit, only \$4. Trains leave the Southern Pacific depot, Los Angeles, at 9:15 a.m., arrive at Fillmore 12:30 p.m.; returning, leave Fillmore at 2:30 p.m., and arrive at Los Angeles at 6 p.m. BARSDALE contains 200 acres, subdivided into 10-acre tracts, and two large ditches cover the tract and sold with the land. Terms of SALE—\$100 to \$200; one-third cash, balance in one and two years, at 8 per cent. For maps and further information apply to R. G. Surdam, Barsdale, or St. Elmo Hotel, Los Angeles. March 22 & 23, 24 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.  
H. C. Carlton, 28 N. Spring st., Los Angeles.

Real Estate.

## LOS ANGELES

## Land Bureau!

The First Grand R. R. Excursion!

—TO THE—

## FAMOUS AND PRODUCTIVE REDLANDS!

—THE NO-FROST BELT!

OF THE BEAUTIFUL SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY!

Wednesday, March 30th, at 12 o'clock M.

100-Business &amp; Residence Lots-100

IN THE PANORAMIC TOWN OF LUGONIA,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON THE FOLLOWING LIBERAL TERMS:

One-third cash, one-third in 6 months, one-third in 12 months. Interest on deferred payments, 10 per cent. per annum.

—GRAND EXCURSION TRAIN!

Leaves Los Angeles from the Commercial-street depot for Brookside and way stations at 8 o'clock a.m., and from the Union Depot at 8:15 a.m., on the above date, arriving at Brookside at 10:45 a.m. Free conveyances will be in readiness to take parties to the place of sale, where a grand lunch will be served, after which the sale will commence. ROUND-TRIP TICKETS from Los Angeles, including lunch, only \$2.50. Ticket money refunded to those who purchase lots. A band of music will be in attendance.

For further information, tickets and catalogues inquire at the railroad stations, or of FAIRBANKS & WILSON, 261 Third street, San Bernardino, or of the

## LOS ANGELES LAND BUREAU,

NO. 20 WEST FIRST STREET.

EASTON &amp; ELDRIDGE, Auctioneers.

GEORGE W. FRINK, President.

## Medical.

## CATARRH!

THROAT DISEASES, BRONCHITIS,

ASTHMA,

CONSUMPTION,

Together with diseases of

THE EYE, EAR AND HEART,

Successfully treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,

M. C. P. S. O.

No. 275 North Main Street.

(Next Diamond House).

BY HIS NEW AND COMPLETE SYSTEM

Of Medicated Inhalations, combined with proper constitutional remedies for the Stomach, Liver and Blood, etc. Probably there has never been any system of practice so popular as one that has so completely revolutionized the system of medical practice as the Aerial or Inhalation System, for head, throat or lung affections. The cures effected are simply marvelous, and can be substantiated by the very best of medical authorities. We believe this system to be of an incurable nature, we unhesitatingly inform the patient or friend that we believe this system to be justifiable and are ready to condemn any physician who would do otherwise.

CATARRH, ETC.

At times many of the symptoms of Catarrh may seem to abate, and the patient is led to hope that the disease is about to wear off; but another class of symptoms soon appears, and he learns to his horror that instead of recovery from the disease, it is somewhat changed in its character and has extended to the throat. A sense of weariness is sometimes felt in reading, speaking or singing, hoarseness at times occurs, a sensation of dryness is felt in the throat, or it appears that some foreign substance, as, for instance, a hair, obstructs the throat; there becomes a sense of languor and fatigue, the breath issues upon a little exertion, a short, hacking cough, a peculiar sound in clearing the throat, a feeling as though there was not room enough in the chest to breathe; these and other symptoms occur after the disease has made considerable progress. Then it is a time when consumption is about to begin its dreadful work. Up to this time the progress of the disease may have been slow, and the patient may, in expressing his confident hope that it will "wear off," declare that he has had the catarrh for years, and has not seemed to become much worse, and trusts that he will "by-and-by" recover. But this delusion is the grand error which has misled so many people with consumptive forms.

I have seen so many of these cases cured that I do not consider it necessary to become much worse, and trusts that he will "by-and-by" recover. But this delusion is the grand error which has misled so many people with consumptive forms.

## CONSULTATION FREE.

Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M.D.,  
275 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours from 2:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

## Real Estate.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS,

On Washington Street just outside of City Limits, Los Angeles.

Sixth										Avenue																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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We offer, as a free gift, 24 \$300 lots to any one who will build a \$20,000 hotel; also, one \$300 lot to any purchaser of a lot who will build a \$1250 house on ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The elevated plateau of ARLINGTON HEIGHTS terminates in a ridge or descent of 6 feet just south of Adams street, and in a similar ridge north of Pico street. On these ridges are located the most magnificent building sites in Los Angeles. No houses can ever be built high enough in front of them to obstruct that glorious view of mountain, valley and ocean; from Catalina Island to San Jacinto Peak, and down again over the broad acres, or yond the coast of Santa Monica. Whosoever wishes for a beautiful home, sheltered from the noise and bustle of a busy city, but within a twenty minutes' drive of the Plaza, should select in ARLINGTON HEIGHTS a lot of 5/8 acre whereon to build his house.

Our map shows a magnificent subdivision of it into 64-acre blocks, 240x280 feet, including streets, each containing 24 lots 50x150 or 70x100 feet, and each surrounded on all sides by street 30, 50 or 100 feet wide. Investors who are able to appreciate the importance of a well-planned subdivision will foretell a great future to this tract, with its miles of wide streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The elegant lawns and stately mansions of the rich will be found here within a short time, and purchasers who take advantage of our low prices an easy term will reap a golden harvest of their investment in ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Two hundred lots for sale; price \$100 upward; also, 50x150. Also, 5-acre lots at \$20,000 per acre, upward. Free ride daily at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. from

Wiesendanger & Bonnell's Office, 25 W. First st.,

Or J. P. McCarthy, 23 W. First st.,

Or Robert Turner, 111 W. First st.

## INVESTORS!

We have several large tracts of land for sale which have never before been offered on this market, 4500 acres near this city, 1100 acres in San Jacinto Valley, 900 acres adjoining this city on the east, extending almost to the Raymond Hotel. And others which we cannot advertise.

We will make it to your interest if you will call upon us within the next ten days.

We are now prepared to offer better inducements to capitalists than have ever been offered before.

GILBERT &amp; ESTUDILLO,

104 NORTH SPRING STREET.

Commission Merchants.

W. T. COLEMAN &amp; CO.,

## SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

San Francisco.

New York.

Chicago.

Agencies of W. T. Coleman & Co. at London, Liverpool, Astoria, Oregon and Los Angeles, where Agents and Brokers in every commercial city of prominence in the Union. Our Los Angeles Agency makes a specialty of handling the products of Southern California.

WINES, BRANDIES, ORANGES, RAISINS, DRIED FRUIT, HONEY, CANNED FRUIT, BEANS, ETC.

Also agents for American Oil Company's WHOLE-OIL SOAP.

W. L. Locke, Manager Los Angeles Agency,

78 North Spring st.



## RICHELIEU.

THE GREAT CARDINAL NOT A  
FEIBLE OLD MAN.

As Represented by Lord Bulwer—  
The License of the Post Versus  
Truth of History—Popular Misap-  
prehension Corrected.

The harm of Bulwer's play of *Richelieu* consists in the adoption by the public of the distinguished author's version of the impaired physical condition and extreme age of the great Cardinal at the period when his craft succeeded in rescuing his ward, Julie, from shame, and in frustrating the devices of his enemies, who conspired his death. Perhaps we have no right to blame the playwright for his biographical and historical anachronisms. Has he not the same privilege of distorting facts for the purpose of weaving an attractive and sensational drama as the poet or novelist? He certainly has countenance in the Bard of Avon, the great parent of modern drama. In his comedy of the *Merchant of Venice*, the Hebrew Shylock negotiates for Antonio's (the Christian's) flesh, when, in fact, the story upon which the play is founded recites that a Gentile demanded the horrible forfeit from an Israelite, and that the scene was in Rome instead of Venice. The tale is told by Gregoria Leticene. Shakespeare reversed the parties, for the purpose, no doubt, of pandering to the popular prejudice existing in his day and country against the Semitic race, and the locality because of the mercantile character of the people of Venice, and their more sunny and vivacious temperament. Richelieu is depicted in the play to which we refer, as already intimated, in the last stages of decrepitude, and in a very advanced period of life—a worn-out and feeble frame, a convulsing cough and tottering step; and yet retaining the mental vigor and inflexibility of purpose and vindictiveness and unscrupulousness and agile cunning that pertain to unimpaired middle age.

That there may be no cavil as to the representations in these respects, we tender the following quotations from this much-commended production.

The Cardinal, addressing his clerical parasite, Joseph:

"And so you think this new conspiracy  
The craftiest trap yet laid for the old fox?"

And again—

"There is a scourge within: I am weak; you  
strong—  
It were but charity to take my sin  
On your broad shoulders. Exercise is health-  
ful."

In the Cardinal's soliloquy, after  
bringing De Mauprat and Julie to-  
gether—

"Wo, Rapture, Penury, Wealth,  
Marriage and Death, for one infernal old man."

And again—

"Ah! were I younger—by the knightly robe,  
That beats between these priestly robes, I  
would  
Have pastime with those out-throats."

To his female spy, Marion—

"What an eye you have!  
And what a smile, child! Ah! you fair per-  
dition.  
"Tis well I'm old."

To Joseph, upon another occasion—

"Old, childless, friendless, broken, all forsake—  
All, all, but the indomitable heart."

To himself he utters—

"Ah! here, that space again! How life and  
death  
Do wrestle for me momentarily!"

Still, in monologue—

"Oh! beautiful, all golden, gentle youth!  
Oh! for one from thine exulting morning,  
Stirring amidst the roses, where of old  
Love strook the dewdrops from his glancing  
hair."

To his favorite Francois—

"Track the robber,  
Beware the thief, or crawl on to age—  
Age and gray hairs the mine."

De Mauprat, about to assassinate  
him—

"To slay one weak old man!  
Away! no lesser wrongs than mine can make  
His murder lawful."

Richelieu to De Mauprat—

"Thou liest, knave!  
I am old, infirm—most feeble—but thou liest!  
Armand de Richelieu dies not by the hand  
Of man—the stars have said it!"

Julie says to De Mauprat—

"Were it not  
For this old man, I might in truth have lost  
The right—now mine—to scorn thee!"

To the young King, Louis, the Car-  
dinal says—

"Before the foot  
Of your high throne—spurn you the group  
of men  
Who gave you empire—and now sue for  
safety?"

To Julie—

"So, clinging close to my breast,  
Here where thou droop'st like France, I am  
very feeble."

To Baradas—

"Irreverent rebel!  
If so, beware the falling ruins! Hark!  
I tell thee, sooner of these withered hairs  
Stage directions—

(Enter Richelieu, attended by gentlemen,  
pages, etc., pale, feeble, leaning on Joseph.)

Julie (rushing to Cardinal)—

"You live—you live—and Adrien shall not  
die."

To which the Cardinal responds—

"Not if an old man's prayers, himself near death,  
Can avert what thou, daughter, and I  
And again to Julie—

"Embrace your husband!  
At last the old man blesses you."

To Louis—

"Ah, sire, for in one moment there did pass  
Into this withered frame the might of France!"

But we have adduced excerpts aimed  
to establish the intent and success of his  
purported hero as an octogenarian at  
least, if not a nonagenarian.

To the end of dissipating the popular  
delusion and error inculcated in this  
finely-wrought effusion—*maurice* its  
stilted diction—we will proceed to fur-  
nish the truthful record.

Armand de Richelieu was born at  
Paris, September 5, 1585. At the time of  
the crisis of his fate—the substratum and  
gist of the play—in December, 1630, he was  
only forty-five years of age, and in the  
lusty prime of his physical and mental  
strength. He died December 4, 1642,  
at the comparatively immature age of  
fifty-seven.

There is an excellent and graphically  
portrayed episode (Act 2, Scene 2),  
where, at the Cardinal's request, Francois  
brings His Eminence a long two-  
handed sword, such as was worn in the

Middle Ages. Seizing it by the hilt,  
the blade resting upon the floor:

"With this  
I, at Richelieu, did band to band engage  
The fiercest English—no more boys,  
Those island mastiffs! Mark the notch, a deep  
one.  
His blade made here—I shored him to the  
wall!  
A toy—a feather, then."

He makes an effort to wield it and  
lets it fall, and exclaims:

"You see, a child could slay Richelieu now."

The reader or spectator would natu-  
rally conclude that at least a half-century  
had elapsed since his exploits at  
Richelieu, with that formidable weapon.

The truth is that the battle at  
Richelieu, feebly supported by the Eng-  
lish, the scene of his valor, was fought  
in 1628 when the Cardinal was 43 years  
of age, and just two years before his  
unsuccessful effort to raise that por-  
tentous sword with which he "shored  
to the wall" some unfortunate  
Anglo-Saxon.

We have thus pointed out—we hope  
for some good—the wild anachronisms  
in the much-admired drama of *Richelieu*.

When We Were Young.

Blithe were the hours, gay were the flowers,  
Pleasant the showers, when we were young;  
How sweet the hay then! how hard the play  
then!

How the birds sang! when we were young.

Oh, how the bobolinks merrily whistled,  
Tilting and titling down in the rye!  
We said, with such singing, 'tis good news  
you're bringing

To our little brown mates on their nests  
near by.

Bright were the hollyhocks, poppies and lark-  
spurs,  
Gorgeous the daffodils, yellow as gold;  
Becher's buttons, with sweet-scented clover,  
And queer little bags of houseleek so old.

The burial you remember our joy when they  
blossomed!

What baskets we made! what wreaths, stars  
But, my stars! it was strange that, somehow  
or other,  
They always would manage to tangle our  
hairs.

Then the pearls are there over such pearls  
now, I wonder?

So rich, juicy, mellow? Ah, no! none that  
Come up to those old times, russet-  
colored,  
About an inch long—we took, one at a bite.

And the brook that ran down at the foot of  
the meadow

We called it a river, when we were young;  
How it danced over pebbles to rest in the  
Then swiftly again to the sunlight it sprang!

The castles we build! too quickly they  
crumbled;

The fleets that we floated! all wrecked on  
the shore;

But little recked we, we had plenty of time  
then—

Long, long sunny hours in which to build  
more.

Ah! the day-dreams we dreamed in the great  
drooping willow.

Of a life full and strong as the swift-running  
stream;

Of a life full of love, and gladness, and glory,  
Could such passionate longings be naught  
but a dream?

Our river's still running with bubbling laugh-  
ter—

The bobolinks still carol musical lays,  
The flowers still bloom with the same sweet  
But where is the joy we felt in those days?

Alas! we are older, we will not say colder.  
The gala days few now, the dark days many;  
But our dark days are brighter, our hearts  
they are lighter.

For those days full of sunshine, when we  
were young—  
(W. S. Reed in Good Housekeeping.)

CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO.

How It Outstrips Fires in Its Aggre-  
gate Expense.

A writer in the American Grocer  
makes a rather striking comparison of  
the amount of losses from fires reported  
during the year and the amount of  
tobacco which has been burned up by  
smokers. During the last year the  
reported fire losses in this country  
amounted to \$120,000,000, an average  
of \$10,000,000 per month. This amount  
seems unnecessarily large—in fact it is  
so, for a great many fires are the result  
of pure carelessness, but when it is  
compared with the sum which  
annually goes up in tobacco  
smoke, it seems as if on the  
whole, careless people and incen-  
diaries were quite moderate. Two  
hundred and six million dollars' worth  
of smoking tobacco was consumed  
in this country last year. The  
bulk of the tobacco consumed is of  
course in the shape of cigars. Taxes  
were paid last year upon cigars to the  
number of 3,510,898,488. From this  
the daily consumption may be approxi-  
mated. The average sum paid for a  
cigar has been found to be 5 cents.  
That certainly is putting it low enough,  
and on that basis the amount annually  
expended for cigars is about \$180,000,-  
000. For cigarettes the annual expen-  
diture is approximately \$6,500,000,  
and the amount paid for pipe tobacco is  
\$20,000,000.

Half a million dollars per day is ex-  
pended on cigars. Now, how many  
people smoke? There are few smokers  
among the children under 15, who con-  
stitute 40 per cent. of the population.  
Deducting them, therefore, from the  
total 90,000,000, we have left 54,000,000  
people, half of whom are females, so that  
the total male population over 15 years  
of age is about 18,000,000. A liberal es-  
timate of the proportion of those who  
smoke is three-fifths, or 10,800,000, and  
as we have seen that the total number  
of cigars consumed is rather more than  
3,500,000,000, the average for each  
smoker can be figured at about one  
cigar per day. Few men who smoke at  
all, however, smoke with such modera-  
tion, and putting the average at two  
cigars per day, we find that the army  
of cigar-smokers is 4,800,449, or about  
8 per cent. of the total population above  
the age of 15.

The amount spent annually in the  
United States for chewing tobacco is  
estimated at \$50,000,000, making the  
total expenditure for tobacco \$258,500,-  
000. Numerous comparisons might be  
and are made between the sum thus  
expended and the sums paid for sugar,  
coffee and tea, etc. We pay two and  
one-third times as much for tobacco as  
we do for public schools, while for  
liquor and tobacco together, the annual  
expenditure is almost \$1,000,000,000.

Love in the Backwoods.

There's a whisper on the mountain,  
There's a murmur on the hill,  
And the boys are playing hop-scotch on the  
street.

And my heart is wildly leaping  
Like the dashing mountain thrill,  
As I think of darling Joe and his big feet.

Oh, the other girls they laugh at me,  
And say I am a fool.

To have a Chestnut Ridge for my beau,  
To have a big and awkward

And as ugly as a mule,  
But my heart still clings to my big-footed Joe.  
(New Florence Bladder.)

Mayor Filner, of Philadelphia, was a poor  
boy in that city, and has won his way to  
wealth and honor by his own exertions.

## SUNSHINE AND BLOOM.

A LAND WHERE SUMMER PER-  
PETUALLY HOLDS SWAY.

A Shivering Kansas Cityan's Rap-  
ture Over the Glorious Climate of  
California—The Beauties of Los  
Angeles Described by a Newcomer.

(Correspondence Kansas City Times.)  
LOS ANGELES, March 7.

After we moved from sleepy  
old St. Louis to the vigorous young met-  
ropolis at the Kaw's mouth, I awoke  
one cold winter morning to find my  
heretofore submissive helpmate on a  
strike—not for shorter hours and more  
pay, nor for a new dress and bonnet—  
but on a strike against "the selfishness  
of a brute who would lie comfortably  
curled up in bed and allow a poor little  
woman to freeze herself kindling a fire  
for him to get up by." I pertinently  
suggested that as I had furnished the  
coal I thought it as little as she could  
do to furnish the heat. But she was  
inflexible. She had imbibed that spirit  
of independence and self-assertiveness  
so characteristic of the West. Mrs.  
Blank, next door, didn't build fires,  
and she'd lie in bed till Missouri  
elected a Republican Governor before  
she'd build another one. I fulfilled  
the fire, but I did it under protest; and  
the more I became accustomed to the  
unpleasant duty the louder I objected.  
I would have shouldered the job on a  
servant if my two-by-four income  
would have allowed me to indulge in  
that extravagance. So, one bitterly  
cold morning last January, after the  
fired had congealed what little blood  
there was in my veins during my usual  
fire-making routine, I went desperately  
to my wife's bedside, and, with voice  
trembling with emotion and cold, in-  
formed her that I had made up my  
mind that it was cheaper and more  
comfortable to be dead than to have to  
go through life building fires. I had,  
therefore, decided to perpetrate the  
suicide chestnut on the community.  
My wife unkindly suggested that I  
would undoubtedly find a roaring fire  
already built if I chose that route.  
"Supposing, my dear," said she, "you  
seek a little colder climate than that,  
and one a little warmer than this—  
California, for instance." And thus it  
was that I happened to come to Los  
Angeles.

I have never regretted the change—  
in fact, I have been finding fault with  
my parental ancestors for not giving  
me a chance to choose this locality in  
which to make my debut upon the  
world's arena. No more fires to build,  
fire and vegetables of all kinds the  
year round, 340 beautiful sunny days  
out of a possible 365, why  
shouldn't I be happy? But I will cease  
this jocular vein, speak less of myself  
and try and give the readers of your  
paper some idea of Los Angeles, and  
the tributary country surrounding her.

Los Angeles is not, as is generally  
supposed, a mushroom city—springing  
into being like a bubble, and probably  
as suddenly to disappear. On the con-  
trary, she is the oldest city in Califor-  
nia; but her real growth did not begin  
until the advent of the Southern Pacific  
Railway in 1876. The first settlement  
was made here by the Spanish, on Sep-  
tember 5, 1781. Forty-six souls com-  
prised the nucleus of the new metrop-  
olis of Southern California. The little  
pueblo grew but slowly, and in 1870 a  
population of but 8000 is shown to her  
credit—composed mostly of Mexicans.  
Even the touch of gold did not awaken  
the sleeping old Mexican village, and  
amid all the excitement occasioned by  
the discovery of the precious metals all  
around her she slumbered peacefully  
and contentedly on. Steam proved  
more potent than gold; with the iron  
horse came progress. Tourists and  
prospective settlers flocked in to see  
the land where winter never came and  
the fruits of the tropics hung ripe and  
luscious from year's beginning to year's  
end. They saw a land of boundless re-  
sources for the tiller of the soil, and a  
sanitarium for the sick. Within a cir-  
cle of 150 miles of this city a climate  
adapted to any disease may be found.  
If your disease requires a hot, dry cli-  
mate, the Colorado Desert lies near,  
abounding in warm springs, which are  
said to be very successful in the cure of  
rheumatism and kindred ailments.

But while Los Angeles is essentially  
a health resort—a Mecca for the sick—  
above and beyond all this she stands  
preeminent in the far West as an enter-  
prising, stable and promising metrop-  
olis. Although she is pre-eminently  
a good many respects, in others she  
stands abreast of any city in the Union.  
She has four horse-car, two cable-car,  
and two electric lines of street-railroads,  
a first-class system of street-lighting  
by means of electric towers, a good fire  
department and a splendid water  
supply. Her public schools will bear  
comparison with those of the East, and  
her churches are a credit to the city.  
Her deficient points are bad streets  
and sidewalks, and an insufficient and  
poorly-equipped police department.

A few words in regard to the country  
which lies around and is tributary to  
Los Angeles—upon which in a great  
measure depends her future greatness—  
and I will close. The person who  
thinks that this section has nothing but  
a few orange trees and a fine climate  
in the way of resources is sadly at sea.  
The crop of corn in Los Angeles county  
alone last year was over 2,000,000  
bushels. The yield of wheat was nearly  
4,000,000 bushels; barley, 2,000,000  
bushels; alfalfa (hay) grows from six to  
eight crops a year, averaging a cash re-  
turn of from \$85 to \$100 per acre, while  
all kinds of garden products grow  
as readily as anywhere in the East,  
and some vegetables yield several crops  
a year. Fruit-raising, of course, is the  
great industry here, and the resources in  
that direction are practically unlimited.  
Ostrich-raising and stock-raising are suc-  
cessfully carried on, while almost all kinds of min-  
eral abound in paying quantities near

here. East of the city lies the San Gab-  
riell Valley, where some of the largest  
vineyards in the world are located,  
while ambitious, prospering young  
towns, too numerous to specify, add  
their quota to the upbuilding of this  
Kansas City of the Pacific coast. Her  
manifold natural advantages, together  
with the increasing stream of visitors  
pouring in daily from all parts of the  
world, make retrogression impossible  
and a steady growth a certainty.  
This climate makes one sentimental.

To lie among the orange trees  
That bloom by fair Los Angeles;  
To watch the lemon blossoms blow  
From out some fragrant shaded spot,  
Where, dreaming with Boccaccio,  
The drowsy world is half forgot—  
To see some busy, graceful bee  
Plumming within the dense lime hedge,  
Knowing her nest will be unstirred  
By care's intruding scribble—  
To hear the far-off, murmuring sea,  
To scent the odorous southern breeze,  
That caress is fairest and most dear—  
Of idly-droning, gaudy bees—  
To feel, though heaven is very near,  
That earth is fairest and most dear—  
Ah, this is life's supreme gift!  
And gazing through the purple haze  
One memory brings me back to days  
"God's poems are such perfect days."  
H. T. LEE.

My First Kiss.

The tender smile of parting day  
Was waiting in the west;  
Soft shadows dimmed the beauty way  
Where morning's feet had prest.

We lingered on, my love and I,  
And though our hearts were beating high,  
Our words were low and few.

The little stars laughed down in scorn—  
Where had my courage fled?  
As, with strength of passion born,  
The fatal words were said.

She could not speak—she could not see—  
But drooping eyelids told to me  
What lips were shy to own.

I've told and won an honored name,  
And now I'm growing old;  
I've touched the shining beam of Fame,  
And found its touch was cold;

But still from out the shadowy past  
For I shall keep—while life shall last—  
Our first betrothal kiss.

(Samuel Maynard Pick in The Times-Democrat.)

LESSONS IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Howells and His Reviewers

Typified.

[LIFE.]

Professor. Mr. White, you may in-  
form us what is the subject of the les-  
son of today.

Mr. White. We are to discuss Mr.  
Howells and his methods.

Prof. Quite right. Now, will you  
tell me for what he is chiefly noted.

Mr. W. He writes for The Century  
and Harper's.

Prof. Go on. Is that all?

Mr. W. All that I can think of just  
at present, sir.

Prof. You are very stupid, Mr.  
White! Now, attend. You see this  
picture hanging on the wall. Of whom  
is it the portrait?

Mr. W. Of Mr. Howells.

Prof. What do you see in this por-  
trait?

Mr. W. I see a pair of eyeglasses  
and a dissecting knife.

Prof. Very good. For what does  
he use the knife?

Mr. W. To dissect human nature, I  
suppose.

Prof. Where does he begin?

Mr. W. At the surface.

Prof. Where does he end?

Mr. W. At the surface, where he  
began.

Prof. But does he never touch the  
heart?

Mr. W. Oh, no, sir! his knife is  
too short; it can only lacerate cuticle.

Prof. Now, be careful, Mr. White.  
What can you say of Mr. Howells's  
critical essays?

Mr. W. They are unique in their  
way. For example—he has followed  
the "rule" with regard to Mr. James,  
and has himself improved on  
Dickens and Thackeray.

Prof. Can you tell me how he has im-  
proved on them?

Mr. W. Yes, sir; by giving them his  
valuable advice.

Prof. How about his essay on Mr.  
James?

Mr. W. Mr. James's essay on Mr.  
Howells will explain that more fully  
than I can, Professor.

Prof. To change the subject, what  
can you tell us about Mr. Howells's  
women characters?

Mr. W. He says they are women.

Prof. Have you never seen any ex-  
actly like them?

Mr. W. No, sir; I don't remember  
them.

Prof. Think again. Take plenty of  
time, young man.

Mr. W. Yes; I believe I have, after  
all.

Prof. Where did you see them?

Mr. W. At a boarding-school,  
where I visited my sister.

Prof. How should Mr. Howells's  
women resemble the young ladies at a  
boarding-school?

Mr. W. Because young ladies when  
at school are at their silliest age.

Prof. You will remember I instructed  
you to read some of our author's later  
work. What did you peruse?

Mr. W. Nothing.

Prof. Then you may take your seat.  
Mr. W. But, Professor, I tried.

Prof. Well, what did you try to read?

Mr. W. "The Mouse-trap."

Prof. And didn't succeed?

Mr. W. No, sir; it was too vast.

Prof. The idea of it?

Mr. W. Oh, no! the idea was small  
enough.

Prof. Then what was too vast?

Mr. W. The space it occupied, Pro-  
fessor.

Prof. That is all. You may sit—  
[Andrew F. Underhill.]

A Wise Newfoundland.

(Virginia Chronicle.)

A Howard-street family removed to  
San Francisco a few weeks ago and let  
the furnished house it vacated to an  
old lady. Among the assets was a  
large Newfoundland dog. In the  
drawing-room of the residence is a  
large cushioned easy chair in which the  
aged tenant is fond of reclining. The  
dog watched wistfully for the old lady  
to vacate this comfortable seat, and as  
soon as she did he leaped into the chair  
and refused to vacate it. The lady  
being afraid to eject the dog vio-  
lently, resorted to strategy. She opened  
a window and looking out called "Cats!"  
The dog left the chair instantly and  
leaped through the window in search of  
the intruding feline, while the lady sat  
down in her favorite chair. The next  
day the dog entered the room while the  
mistress of the house was seated in the  
cushioned chair. Suddenly the animal



## GRANT IN PEACE.

## HIS GREAT INTEREST IN THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Hawkins' Projects—The New Mexican Mines—The Mexican Railway Scheme—Appointed Treaty Commissioner—Interesting Letters.

By GEN. ADAM BADEAU.  
(Copyright, 1887.)

Grant always took a peculiar interest in the Republic of Mexico. His experiences during the Mexican war left a lively impression with him, and there was no portion of his "Memoirs" in which he manifested a keener interest than in the pages describing, not only the campaigns in which he participated and the adventures that befell himself, but the peculiarities of the country, the climate and inhabitants of Mexico. I remember well the composition of these chapters, and how I was struck with the clearness of his memory and the vividness of his youthful perceptions, so long after recalled. At the close of the Rebellion all his interest was intensified; for the conversion of Mexico into an Empire seemed to Grant a sequence, or, rather, an incident of secession, and his concern did not abate until the expulsion of the French and the reestablishment of the Republic.

Upon Grant's assumption of the duties of President, Rawlins at first exercised great influence with him, and all that influence was in favor of an extension of territory. San Domingo, Cuba and the northern portion of Mexico—all, Rawlins would have been glad to incorporate into the Union. It was with a view to the acquisition of a large slice of territory on the northern frontier of Mexico that the mission to that country was offered in 1880 to Gen. Sickles. The acquisition was intended to be peaceful, by purchase, and with the entire consent of the neighboring State, for Grant would have been the last man to appropriate unfairly the domains of the friendly Republic; he had disapproved the forcible extension of territory in the days of the annexation of Texas, and his relations with the statesmen of Mexico, as well as his regard for her interests and honor of that country were genuine. But after deliberation it was deemed not advisable to attempt at that time the absorption of the Mexican territory. The Administration concluded that there were other and more pressing matters to be decided then; the reconstruction of the Union itself and the pacification of the South were still incomplete; there was the condition of the emancipated race to adjust; and to take into the population other and foreign elements at this crisis would produce new problems and provoke additional and inopportune difficulties. So the Mexican question, as it was presented to Grant in the early days of his Presidency, was allowed to drop, and was not revived in this form during his career.

But on his return from his European tour he visited Mexico, and again a lively impression was made upon him. It was at this time that ideas of business relations with the sister Republic were first broached to him. Everything, however, was in abeyance until the result of the Chicago Convention of 1880 was known. Immediately after that event, and his own defeat, Grant visited Colorado, and from Manitou Springs he wrote to me:

"I think now I will be in New York city soon after my return to Galena. The probabilities are that I shall make my home there. But this is not entirely certain. I am obliged to do something to supplement my means to live upon, and I have very favorable opportunities there. Fortunately, none of my children are a tax upon me. If they were, we would all have to retire to the farm and work that."

"I have been looking at mines in New Mexico and in this State, and flatter myself that I have obtained something of an insight into the resources of the two—the State and Territory—and a large insight in the way mines are managed. Without going into the details, I would not buy stock in any mine in the country where the stock is thrown upon the market, any more than I would buy lottery tickets. The mines are producing largely, but those quoted pay no dividend to the stockholders, unless it is put up the price of the stocks, so the knowing ones can sell out. Porter & Co. have a magnificent mine, managed by a thoroughly competent and honest man. It is so opened that they will get out all there is in it in the most economical manner, and the dividends will be regular, subject to no vicissitudes, except strikes, epidemics or earthquakes. I go on Saturday to the garrison, and from there to the San Juan region. That visit over, I will have seen a large part of the mining region."

On the 12th of August he wrote to me again:

"I have been away from here for ten days, visiting parts of Colorado I had never seen before. The trip was a very hard one, though full of interest. I am satisfied this State has a great destiny before it. The new region that I visited will show greater mineral resources than all that has been heretofore discovered in the State, besides considerable agricultural resources. But I will see you in September, when I shall be in New York, and when I can tell you more than I can write. When I go to New York it will be determined whether I accept the presidency of the mining company to which I have been elected. One thing is certain: I must do something to supplement my income, or continue to live in Galena or on a farm. I have not got the means to live in a city. With kindest regards to Mrs. Grant, Fred and Buck (the latter has just left). I am, as ever, yours truly,

U. S. GRANT."

During this winter, however, Grant turned his attention almost exclusively to Mexican affairs. He soon became president of a railway company whose road ran south from the City of Mexico, and he was also actively engaged in furthering the enterprise of connecting the two Republics by rail. In 1881 he went again to Mexico, and from there, on the 7th of May, he wrote to me: "My business here progresses favorably so far as the President and departments are concerned. I have heard nothing yet of any opposition in Con-

gress [the Mexican Legislature]. Before this reaches you I will be on my way home."

I find a few passages in his letters after this that illustrate his character, and show in what matters he was occupied. On the 11th of March he wrote:

"Dear Badeau: That story about my failure was all pure fiction, invented with many lies in the stock board to depress stocks. I have nothing to do with these speculators, and I think it great presumption to use my name in any way to effect their purposes. Very truly yours,"

On the 21st of July, 1882, he said to me: "I shall take no notice of Shepherd for the present. He stated truthfully in a published interview that I had no interest in the Peruvian company, and never had. I do not recognize the right of reporters and sensational writers to call upon me for an explanation whenever my name is mentioned."

In 1882 Grant was appointed, entirely without his own solicitation or expectation, a commissioner to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico. This was doubtless at the instance of Mr. Frelinghuysen, who retained his personal and friendly relations with Grant after the ex-President had altogether broken with Arthur. At the very time when Grant's most urgent applications and recommendations in behalf of political adherents or personal friends were rejected or ignored, his own nomination was sent to the Senate. This was a very adroit move on the part of the Government, for Grant was known to take a deep interest in our commercial relations with Mexico, and he could hardly refuse the appointment, although to accept it would give the appearance of a friendly feeling for the Administration which he was far from entertaining. He saw the design, but the great public interest was paramount with him to any personal feeling. He delayed some little while, but finally accepted the appointment.

This, of course, brought him into closer relations to the State Department, but these relations did not extend to the head of the Government.

He negotiated a treaty to which he refers in the following letter of February, 1883. In the winter of 1882 I had gone to Cuba as Consul-General, and soon after my arrival the English vice-consul at Havana was removed to the City of Mexico. The English had maintained no diplomatic or consular representation in Mexico for nearly twenty years—since the tripartite invasion of 1862, and I heard in Havana that this embassy, if such it could be called, was an attempt to forestall Gen. Grant's treaty, and prevent the United States from obtaining advantages which the English hoped to secure for themselves. I wrote this to Gen. Grant, and he replied:

"I had heard before that the English had sent their vice-consul to Cuba to Mexico, ostensibly to renew intercourse with that government, but more particularly to cooperate with the Germans and French to defeat a commercial treaty with the United States. I sent your letter, with one from myself, to the Secretary of State. You should by all means write to the Secretary of State, saying to him substantially what you say to me in your letter of the 3d of January. Of course I cannot send that letter. We were successful in negotiating a commercial treaty, which is practically ratified so far as the Mexican government is concerned. We will see what our Senate will do with it if the President sends it in. It was delivered to the Secretary of State two weeks ago, with report, but so far it has not seen the light."

Again, on the 28th of February, 1883, he wrote a letter which sufficiently explains the purport of mine, to which it was a reply:

"I was much pleased to receive your letter of the 22d inst. I was tempted to give what you say about the use of Mexican tobacco, its use in Cuba, the feeling of Cubans in regard to the effect of the treaty, etc., to the press. Of course I should only have given it as from a friend of mine, writing from Havana. But, on reflection, I concluded that the public would know who my friend in Cuba was, and would write the same thing to the State Department. You will learn by the mail that carries this that consideration of the treaty has been deferred until December next. This, I fear, will defeat the treaty in Mexico, where there will be untiring efforts by foreign merchants and diplomats to prejudice the government against it. Mrs. Grant tells me to say that she is just reading your history, and thinks more of you than ever. She is now in the second volume."

The treaty was not confirmed. In one of Gen. Grant's letters during this period, he wrote:

"I never would have undertaken the work I am now engaged in for any possible gain that could accrue to myself. But I have been much impressed with the resources of this country (Mexico), and have entertained a much higher opinion of these people than the world at large generally does, and of their capacity to develop their resources, with aid and encouragement from outside. I felt that the development must come soon, and the country furnishing the means would receive the greatest benefit from the increased commerce. I wanted it to be ours. Besides, we want to encourage republican government, and particularly on this continent. Then, too, it is an advantage for us to pay for our imports with the products of our soil and manufactures as far as possible. This we do not now with countries from which we receive tropical and semi-tropical products. Mexico can furnish all these commodities, and will want in return what we have to sell."

This is an epitome of Grant's Mexican policy, and seems to me full of far-reaching political wisdom and large patriotic views. It shows, too, how his mind took in the widest purposes and most various aims; for the letter contains comments on the administration of Garfield that indicate how keenly Grant resented the conduct of the government of that day toward himself and his political friends. But just as he turned in the moment of defeat at Chicago to the consideration of the resources of the country at the West, so while suffering what he considered slighted and rebuffs at the hands of his successors, he was devising a great international scheme to exchange benefits and productions with the neighboring Republic, and later, at the very moment when another administration refused his applications, he nevertheless accepted an appointment under it, for the sake of advancing the

same enterprise. Grant had all the feelings and passions of other men; he was sore under defeat and indignant at what he considered injustice; but he put aside these feelings for the sake of patriotism or of large or noble purposes; just after Garfield's nomination he supported with all the urgency of his nature the man who had taken the place he had himself expected and desired to fill.

To my mind there is great magnanimity in his course because it was so difficult. He deserves infinitely greater plaudits because he felt keenly and stifled his feelings than if he had been a block and insensible or indifferent to emotions or circumstances. But Grant was full of emotion when his own interests or passions or pride were concerned. His appetites were fierce, his temptations strong. If he rose superior to them he merited and will receive a higher degree of praise. He was no block of wood or stone or even marble; no statue that could feel neither heat nor cold, but a live man, human to the core. If you tickled him he would laugh; if you pricked him he would bleed. For such a man to subdue his emotions, to conquer his appetites, to master his passions and perform the work that he achieved for his country and his time, was as much grander than the dull performances of those who are not tempted, as humanity is greater than mechanism, or flesh and blood than wood or stone.

## Anecdotes of Josh Billings.

Now that no more novelties in humor are to be expected from "Josh Billings" (Henry W. Shaw), the following should be placed "where they will do the most good."

One who called upon Josh Billings and modestly solicited his autograph, reports that he took the album on his knees, gave his mouth a comical twist and wrote:

Thrice he is armed who hath his quill just. And four times he who gets his blow in just. —J. Billings.

When Robinson was over here he was presented to Josh, and the plaintiff was careful to impress the American with accounts of the nobility of his ancestors. "My family," said he loftily, "goes back to the time of the Crusaders. My researches in this direction enabled me to discover that one of my ancestors accompanied the Emperor Barbarossa." Josh smiled, and affecting to be immensely impressed, immediately remarked: "On the piano, of course."

On one occasion he was thrown among a batch of students in a country town near New Haven. He was tramping along with a rusty yellow dog, and entered the bar-room of a hotel for some refreshments. A group of the Yale students chanced to be there, and immediately interviewed Billings, whom they evidently mistook for a farmer. They inquired with affected interest after the health of his wife and children and Josh, with counterfeited simplicity, gave them a graphic account of his family and farm.

"Of course you belong to the church?" asked one of the boys.

"Yes, the Lord be praised, and my father and grandfather before me."

"Now, I suppose you would not tell a lie," said one of the students.

"Not for the world."

"What will you take for that dog?" pointed out Josh's cur, which was crouching beneath his chair.

"I won't take twenty dollars for that dog."

"Twenty dollars! Why he's not worth 20 cents."

"I assure you I would not take \$20 for him."

"Come, my friend," said the student who, with his companions, was bent on having some fun with the old man.

"Now, you say you won't tell a lie for the world. Let me see if you will not do it for \$20. I'll give you twenty for your dog."

"You will not? Here! let me see if this will not tempt you to lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, which he built up into small piles on the table. Josh was sitting by the table with his hat in his hand, apparently unconcerned. "There," added the student, "there are \$20, all in silver; I will give you that for the animal." Josh quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and as quick as thought, scraped all the money into it except one half-dollar, and then exclaimed:

"I won't take your \$20. Nineteen and a half is as much as that dog is worth; he is your property."

A tremendous shout from his fellow-students clearly showed the world-beat wag that he was completely sold, and that he need not look for sympathy from that quarter, so he good-naturedly acknowledged himself beaten.

## A Momentous Question.

Recent events furnish grounds for a new and very plausible theory in regard to the burning of the world, a theory that attributes the conflagration to well-known natural agencies—agencies which at present threaten to get beyond human control, and by which the world, and possibly the universe, may be destroyed, not only in our time, but in the course of a few years, or even months. It will be remembered that within the past year what is known as "natural gas" has come into very general use in parts of Pennsylvania. This gas is obtained by boring through the surface of the earth into cavities where the gas has been stored by the processes of nature, and whence it escapes into the upper air as soon as an outlet is offered. Gas wells have been discovered in Ohio, New Mexico, and California, and will, no doubt, like oil wells, be discovered in many localities, perhaps in Europe and Asia as well as in this country. When we have a circle of gas wells extending from Pennsylvania through the Ohio Valley to the Missouri Valley, then to the Pacific via Alaska and Behring Straits to Siberia, and on through Russia in Europe to Germany, and even England, who knows what may happen? Even with the few wells now running, what would occur if the fire by some chance should be conveyed to the great gas wells in the bowels of the earth? Might not the sea be dried up and the mountains hurled from their foundations? Indeed, might not the earth be blown to fragments—converted, so to speak, into decillions of incendiary rockets for extending the conflagration to the rest of the universe!

## MISSING LINKS.

Abbe Liart is called Liart, without the "s," in Paris.

One factory in Madison, Miss., turns out 110 barrels of cotton seed oil per week.

The boys at Shenandoah, Pa., gather sulphur diamonds and sell them for \$40 a pound.

The natives of Alaska believe in witchcraft, and have horrible punishments for so-called sorcerers.

The average weekly income of working women in New York State is \$2.90, and \$6.10 for men.

In some parts of Mexico precious woods are so plentiful that the natives build pig-styes of rosewood logs.

A hawk-trapper at Swatara, Pa., in eleven days last month killed 112 hawks. He gets a bounty for their scalps.

Examination of the bed of the Erie Canal shows it to be narrowed and greatly thickened by accumulations of debris.

The Mexicans have such a passion for mirrors that the interiors of their houses are said to look like steamboat cabins.

Edward Everett Hale deprecates the use of the word "knight" in modern American organizations, as the term is a relic of feudalism.

There are no less than seventy-five Aztec ruins in the Salt River Valley, California, besides the old canals and waterways of the Aztec people.

Dredging boats are now taking away 2,000 tons per week of the debris Flood Rock. Dynamite surface blasts are used to break up the boulders left by the submarine mine.

The largest coal breaker in the world is in operation at Edwinstown colliery, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. It prepares for market 4,000 mine cars of coal every ten hours.

Ex-Minister Gen Schenck is profitably practicing law in Washington, but doubtless can be privately consulted on the subject of the great American game of poker, in which he is an eminent expert.

On the Pottsville and Manayunk Railroad a tunnel 800 feet in length is being cut under a mountain and through solid rock. Three hundred men are employed and the work is prosecuted day and night.

Gen Sherman will be jealous when he hears that Walt Whitman, at the conclusion of his Lincoln eulogy in Philadelphia, was surrounded and kissed by dozens of gushing girls. Thus does the poet get ahead of the General. As Milton remarks: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

An agent of the government of Newfoundland has been buying live black game for the purpose of stocking the Newfoundland woods with this gigantic grouse. He has had difficulty in procuring many, however, and reports the excessive rigor of the past winter in Scandinavia has made game scarce.

To obtain perfect rest go to bed as soon after sunset as possible, for it is laid down as a universal law that the hours of darkness are the only ones during which healthy sleep is possible. All worry and anxiety should, as far as possible, be habitually excluded from the mind for a considerable time before retiring.

Lord Macaulay found time in the midst of his literary and other labors to cast his eye over a full-dress affair or two, and he gives this advice to those ladies in decollete who may or may not have known where to draw the line: "The drapery should be so arranged as at once to answer the purpose of modest concealment and judicious display."

Talk about discrimination in freights in this country. An English paper states that the shopkeepers in the town of Bacup, in Lancashire, England, can buy sugar in London, send it to New York, via Liverpool, order it back to Bacup, again via Liverpool, at tenpence a ton less than they can get it over the railroad from London to Bacup direct.

There are several photographs in New York who have posed, collectively, over 8,000 dogs and cats. One of them says that in most instances the photographer is not permitted to touch the animal. The dog is taken into the gallery in a basket by a waiting maid, the mistress spreads a costly rug on the table and the dog is then posed in different attitudes.

The old war governor of Virginia, "Extra Billy" Smith was on the floor of the house the other day. He is over 80 years old, his hair is quite white, but he is as vigorous as ever. He is a thrifty, careful man (when he was in the field during the war he always carried an umbrella), and saved a comfortable fortune out of the stage-coach business many years ago.

Mme. Astie de Valsayre, who fought a duel with another woman on the field of Waterloo, has aimed at notoriety in various ways. She urged Pasteur to try his first inoculation experiments on her; next she asked Dr. Grushevach to make her the subject of freezing her solid and then thawing her out after a year or two; and now she is anxious to go with Dr. Brazza to the Congo country to assist in civilizing the negroes.

The last lecture of Father Hyacinthe at his Gallican Church in Paris was disturbed by four enemies of his doctrine, who assailed him with foul abuse. As the church was full, and as most of the hearers were in sympathy with the lecturer, the disturbers were set upon by the masculine part of the congregation. The place of worship was almost turned into a field of battle. When the disturbers were ejected the people outside, who were unable to get in, would have handled them roughly had not the police interfered.

A short time ago a menagerie was on exhibition in the town of Aberdare in Wales. Some boys managed to gain entrance to the inclosure where the elephant, only four inches less than the renowned Jumbo, was stabled. They proceeded to feed the elephant with crackers, etc., when some of the more mischievous gave the animal a lot of stones. This so enraged the creature that it attempted to wreak vengeance on its tormentors. The boys, however, managed to escape over a wall. The elephant then turned upon an old man

named David Watkins, 65 years old, who had been an amused spectator of the proceedings. He was unfortunately unable to make his escape; the elephant seized him with its trunk, dashed him violently to the ground, and then battered him with its trunk. The cries of the old man brought to the spot the keeper, but he was in turn compelled to seek safety in flight. Watkins was finally rescued, but died the next day.

The Comanche (Tex.) Chief has this notice of a specimen of southwestern eloquence: "Luther Benson, the great temperance orator, lectured here to a densely-crowded house. Never have we heard such an awful and terrific denunciation of the whisky traffic and the evils of alcohol. It would take the most extravagant praise of every man, woman, and child present to give the faintest idea of the real grandeur of that man's words—the droollet, the prettiness, the most sublime, or the saddest words that ever fell from human lips. With every gift he seemed to rise higher and higher, and when he brought his majestic, sweeping gestures into play he was like the eagle parting the clouds with a tireless wing; then he would lower his splendid voice, and in a tone of unutterable tenderness, relate some pathetic incident that caused tears to rush unbidden to every eye; and then suddenly, with a tongue of flame, he thundered away in a fierce attack against the evil that has draped the world in sorrow, while his great, eagle eyes seemed to look clear across the plains of eternity. He finally closed with a reference to his God, and, raising those lustrous eyes to heaven, he delivered an apostrophe that is seldom equaled. It was a burst of solemn and pathetic feeling; it was electric. It was like the last beam of sunset, or the gleam of summer lightning, radiating from the brow of cliff and mountain."

**Besieged by Moonshiners.**

"We reached the house about sundown, and when we had got off our horses I called Davis' attention to a smoke curling above the trees in the distance, as if guns had been fired as a signal for something," said Deputy United States Marshal Phillips of Tennessee to a Nashville Union reporter, describing the "Peek House fight" between moonshiners and United States marshals in 1878. "I suspected something wrong and told Davis so. Well, when we were rested a little we went out to some corn and got other food for our horses. What was our surprise to see hiding and peeping out from behind bushes and fence corners about a dozen men. I was in my shirt-sleeves and had only this pistol," said he, throwing down a revolver on the bed beside him. "I said to Davis that it would do well to examine into the reason why all these men should be present, so we got over the fence into a cornfield, and a good many of them ran off. There was one man who yelled 'Come back and fight like men' to the fleeing moonshiners, but that did no good."

"While I was watching for some one to show himself a ball fired from the rifle of one of the men struck the buckle of my suspender on the left side, cut it in two, entered the flesh, and glanced around the lower rib. I went back to the house and got my gun, but Davis jerked it away from me because his had burst. Not one of the moonshiners was hurt. This was Friday evening. We went back to the house, went in, and during the night the house was surrounded by between fifty and one hundred drunken moonshiners. I was considerably weakened from the loss of blood, and remained on the first floor. The rest of the men except two, whom we had dispatched to Nashville for reinforcement, went to the second story. The thinking and bobbing was out of the space between the logs, and through these cracks the men poked their firearms at the horde of besiegers who thronged about the house all day Saturday. During this day Charles Tippen and Press Smith were wounded, one in the arm and the other in the nose and cheek."

"The fusillade was kept up all day, our men watching the moonshiners and they keeping at a safe distance and as much out of sight as they could. They offered to buy the house from old man Peek to set it on fire, but this scheme did not materialize. They did take the front part of a wagon, and nailing a plank to screen themselves, piled kindling on it. No one could be found brave enough to let the fence down that the wagon might be backed up to the house, and this attempt also failed."

"On Sunday Mrs., the daughter of Mr. Peek, started to the spring to get some water, but was driven back by the moonshiners, who said they would not allow her to get water for such scoundrels as those sheltered under her roof. In about an hour it rained hard and we caught as much water from the roof as we wanted. On that day many citizens from miles around came and pacified the mob and induced them to leave us."

**A Painful Incident.**

An incident, thrilling in its consequences to the Leisure and Haek families, of Louisville, occurred in the city court recently. Clarence and Fred Leisure and Frank and James Haek, four small boys, were arrested for beating tin cans and blowing horns under the windows of a neighbor named Shaw. Miss Shaw had a beau, and the racket was so uproarious that they could not hear each other speak. It turned out upon examination that there had been a lawsuit between the Haek and Shaw families, and the tin-canning and tooting had been going on for eight months. Judge Thompson, on the bench, said: "I will fine these boys \$10 each, but the fine will be remitted if their fathers will take them into the marshal's office and whip them soundly, in the discretion of Deputy McCorkhill." Both fathers arose instantly and agreed to the proposition. The boys were led into the office, a double strap was taken, the young criminals laid across the table, and the fun began to fly. Deputy McCorkhill was not satisfied with the inaugural dash, and asked the father if he was not consumptive. Before the affair was over the pantaloons of the young offenders had been lathered in severe style, and when they went out of court after the judge had confirmed the commissioner's report, they waddled with great difficulty and pain.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## LOS ANGELES &amp; SAN GABRIEL RAILROAD.

Time table, in effect Nov. 6, 1886.  
Trains leave and are due to arrive at Downey Avenue Depot as follows:

Depart.	Arrive
7:21 a.m.	7:34 a.m.
7:26 a.m.	7:39 a.m.
7:31 a.m.	7:44 a.m.
7:36 a.m.	7:49 a.m.
7:41 a.m.	7:54 a.m.
7:46 a.m.	7:59 a.m.
7:51 a.m.	8:04 a.m.
7:56 a.m.	8:09 a.m.
8:01 a.m.	8:14 a.m.
8:06 a.m.	8:19 a.m.
8:11 a.m.	8:24 a.m.
8:16 a.m.	8:29 a.m.
8:21 a.m.	8:34 a.m.
8:26 a.m.	8:39 a.m.
8:31 a.m.	8:44 a.m.
8:36 a.m.	8:49 a.m.
8:41 a.m.	8:54 a.m.
8:46 a.m.	8:59 a.m.
8:51 a.m.	9:04 a.m.
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9:41 a.m.	9:54 a.m.
9:46 a.m.	9:59 a.m.
9:51 a.m.	10:04 a.m.
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10:01 a.m.	10:14 a.m.
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10:36 a.m.	10:49 a.m.
10:41 a.m.	10:54 a.m.
10:46 a.m.	10:59 a.m.
10:51 a.m.	11:04 a.m.
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3:31 p.m.	3:44 p.m.
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3:41 p.m.	3:54 p.m.
3:46 p.m.	3



**Congressional cut-worm, cutting on the early crop of flowering annuals just**

denly cooled, and as he neared the pond he noticed the echo of the old bass frog's

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".



## WOMAN AND HOME.

## SUSAN SUNSHINE ON EDUCATION FOR MOTHERS.

The Chautauque Course—The Sensational Novel—The Judgment of Childhood—Keep Pace With Your Children.

Mother, I would like to have a word with you this morning on the importance of your keeping pace with the advancement of your children in their intellectual and educational life. The advantages for education offered by our public schools are much greater than they were when we were students, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years ago. In assisting my own children I see how many new methods of study are practiced, how much larger the scope of intellectual training, how the educational channels have widened and deepened, and I feel the necessity for research and for constant study as much, or more, even than I did in my school days. It is this which makes me desire to suggest to mothers the importance of acquainting themselves with the educational life of today. You should be sufficiently familiar with it to enable you to sympathize with your children in their endeavors to grasp their more difficult studies, and to answer clearly their general inquiries regarding literature, history and universal science. There is no excuse in this day for women, even in the middle walks of life, being unfamiliar with the general principles of knowledge taught in our public schools. The world is full of attractive books upon every subject which occupies progressive thought—books in which the general facts of science are simplified, and the different branches of knowledge are so classified and arranged that they are easily understood and remembered. These we may read and get the gist of the subjects of which they treat. The natural feeling of the child is that his parents are infallible. Children do not suppose that there is a question which father and mother could not answer. There is no room for doubt or questioning what father or mother says. This *deus in excelsis* is infallible authority during their life's earlier years. But when the child gets older, and takes his first step into those wider realms of thought which he enters in his more advanced school days, then there are hundreds of questions which occur to his freshly awakened intellect—questions that he doesn't like to go to the teacher with, yet which he feels that he must find some one to answer. It is a shock to him if he goes to his mother and finds that she doesn't know anything about this new world of his. If she can tell him nothing of the historic story of the race, nothing of the many different problems that present themselves to him every day, he does not have the same respect for his mother's opinions that he did have, and the daughters sometimes half hint to each other that while mamma is the best and dearest mother in the world, she is "old fashioned," and that her youth was in a time when the world did not know half as much as it does now. "Mother's not to be blamed, but she is to be pitied," and with that feeling mother's counsel and her opinions do not weigh as much with them, though, perhaps, they are not fully conscious of the fact.

Mother, you are to blame if this state of things exists. You should feel that in the life of today you have as much a part as have your children. That you are as much students as they are. Throw aside the novel, and consume your idle hours, the sensational story that you "catch up" while you have a few moments' leisure, and turn your attention to some course of valuable reading. You can soon cultivate a taste for it, if you do not possess it already, and you will be helped in this if you bear in mind that it will aid you in becoming a better helper and counselor for your children.

I am more and more in favor of the Chautauque course of reading for mothers. It is a wonderful helper. Its field of thought is broad and comprehensive. Its text-books are of the best. It gives you enough in every direction to make you fairly intelligent upon general subjects, and best of all, it quickens your desire for larger knowledge and research.

It is the educational life of your children brought into your home, brought into the mid-day of your own life, making you mentally alert, and in sympathy with the great educational world of today. It makes you a companion for your children, and a qualified helper. It adds to your feeling of self-respect, and to the respect and confidence of your children in you. It takes your thoughts from the petty cares and vexations of your domestic duties, lifts you to a purer atmosphere, and a higher plane of endeavor.

One word more. Mothers, do not let your children, in their intellectual life, grow away from you. It is your duty, and it should be your pleasure, to keep pace with them in this. Will you do it?

## NOTES.

**Lemon Cakes.**—Rub together in a dry state three-quarters of a pound of flour, two ounces of butter, then add three-quarters of a pound of powdered sugar, the juice and rind of one lemon and two eggs; mix well together with half a wineglassful of brandy, and make into small cakes; bake in tins (previously buttered) for about twenty minutes.

**Mechanical Remedy.**—A warm woolen shawl pinned closely about the neck and chest, covering the arms, if put on when the first sound of the cough occurs, will almost infallibly stop it at once. Supplement the shawl with a warm brick or soapstone at the feet, and relief is immediate and often permanent. The object is to draw the blood away from the parts congested.

**Night Lights, etc.**—Hanging-lamps for holding a night light are often now seen in bedrooms, and are usually in deep red glass, set in a framework of iron, and hanging from a bracket of same. The quaint little earthenware lamps, copied from the antique and suspended by colored ribbons, are also popular. The lamp itself is in colored glass, with a little shade, and is fitted into the hanging receptacle.

**Washing Oilcloths.**—Too many servants think they need not sweep floors or oilcloth if they are going to wash it;

the result is a cloudy, half-cleaned look. Once in a while, every fourth week, perhaps, the water used for washing stained or hardwood floors should be hot, and have a tablespoonful of turpentine and the same of oil in it. The cloth to be wrung out of this and used to wipe the floors.

Dollies are made of very fine linen hemstitched around the edge and fringed. The embroidery of fine silk in delicate colors, the yellow shades being preferred, consists of Japanese figures in the center of the dolly worked in the fine stitches which used to be characteristic of our grandmothers' exquisite needlework. Some dollies are embroidered with borders of fine floss, but they are not so attractive as the fine silk-figured dollies.

The true French polish is one pint of spirits of wine added to a quarter of an ounce of gum copal, the same of turpentine and one ounce of shellac. This polish is used for plain wood that has been stained in imitation of natural wood. The principal of action is the floating with oil the gummy or resinous substances into the pores, and bringing the polish up by rubbing. The simplest varnish is a solution of shellac dissolved in naphtha.

## SUSAN SUNSHINE.

## SINS OF COMMON COOKERY.

(Dorothea Lummis, M.D., in California Housekeeper.)

"The sins of common cookery," say the apostles of the latest hygienic gospel, "but there shall be no more cookery, sinful or otherwise, *nous avons change cela!*"

You stolid Westerners have not yet found the light, and continue basely and grossly to eat the hot biscuit and coffee, and the solid ham and roast chicken that are set before you, and propound no inquiries. We, of the East, however, never at rest, either in conscience or in stomach—always investigating and experimenting—have at last solved the vexed question of what to eat, or what not to eat.

We have returned to the heaven that lay about us in our infancy—a heaven consisting of a milky way. Milk is the only food, the sole sustainer of young and old, of rich and poor.

If one asks the same stolid apostles of the "milk cure" what has become of their last year's enthusiasm over raw beef and hot water, they will reply with scorn, by asking: "Where are the snows of a year ago?" or relevant inquiries. The best of "cure" crazes is in this very fact of time, which tests them, sifting away day by day their absurdities, leaving of each year's spectacle a residuum of sense, which one may safely make one's own. As for the "milk cure," all physicians know and declare milk to be the model food, in almost all diseased states of the body, containing the best and most varied nourishment of any natural product. The common objection of the invalid, who declares plaintively, "I can't take milk; it don't agree with me," is founded on the mode of taking it. A full glass of rich milk is added to the usual meal, the result being an overloaded digestion, with its concomitant miseries, all laid promptly upon the offending glass of milk. Taken in small quantities, a spoonful of lime-water added, if necessary, cool, but never iced, it forms the ideal drink for babes and strong men also. It is, after all, cheaper to pay the milkman than the doctor—though one can't "stand off" his bill so long.

To that crusty old dyspeptic whose abused liver has made him a heathen in his rage, and whose long-suffering wife is a salaried home missionary, and who groans out, "Milk and lime-water instead of ten cigars and a cocktail! Why, man, I can't live on that!" one would answer with wholesome frankness: "Die then! better die than live like a pig!" Hear the marvels of the milk diet: "Under this pure, simple, red blood-making diet the flabby flesh becomes firm and hard, the skin soft, fair and elastic; the fretful nerves soothe and rest, and coated over more with a soft, strong tissue." What is better far, the servant-girl question would be forever settled, dying of inanition, for the Othello of the kitchen's occupation's gone. All frying, greasing, dirt, etc., gone, and in their place a row of shining little milkpans, one for each member of the family.

But, as man won't and woman don't live by milk alone, and as it was originally intended—see title to speak of cooking, let us return to our mutton. When quaint Uncle Ezek. said: "If contentment is happiness, it is just as well to be contented with a great deal," he must have just arisen from a modern big dinner, where the essence of the entertainment is to have everything in the market and out of it, quantity making up for quality and good cooking, the result for the diners an engorgement that effectually prevents the postprandial flow of soul, and making the life of the following twenty-four hours not worth the living for the overworked liver. Trouble also begins earlier, in the breakfast, which with the comfortably-off middle-class family, consists of, possibly, oatmeal and milk, or some of its many variations, followed by beefsteak, mutton or pork chops, muffins, waffles or hot rolls, strong tea or coffee, a glass of the ubiquitous iced-water, and, alas—perhaps pie.

This is bad, and made worse by poor cooking. The oatmeal is soaked over a light to lessen the time required for its preparation in the busy morning, and is therefore dark, murky and soupy, when it should be fresh and unadorned while carefully cooked, not breaking the grains into indistinguishable particles, pasty and unpalatable.

For those of the family who are to engage in active manual labor, meat is perfectly allowable, but for the mother and her daughters, who are to be in the house sewing or reading, quite unnecessary and even harmful—unless they, too, like sensible folk, consider it a duty to be out in the air a good two hours every day, rain or shine. The meat, if steak, should be broiled, the juices being retained by a hot fire, not with a burned edge of partially formed carbon, indigestible and ill tasting. Plain muffins, unsweetened, or cold bread made of coarse flour, will give the family rosy cheeks and bright eyes. Banish the frying-pan, even for the potatoes.

As to tea and coffee, who shall decide? So universal is the custom, so fixed the habit with adults that the best that can be hoped for is to check their indiscriminate use. Let them be of the best quality, made with care and taken

only once a day, at breakfast, or black coffee after dinner. *Always have fruit, stewed, unless perfectly fresh and ripe. Let your breakfast be as hearty as the appetite you bring to it, but eaten slowly. A person who is no breakfast-eater must either be an over-heavy supper-eater, or in a bad state of health.*

By the way, why not start the fashion of breakfast parties? One ought to be the freshest and the most unworn then, and consequently the best company and wittiest host. Too often, however, the breakfast table is surrounded by glum faces and irritable tempers, which get rubbed away in the day's friction among strangers, to whom one is obliged to be polite.

For the dinner? Soup, fish, roast vegetables and so? Roast is quite unnecessary in this equable climate, fish is allowable, but soup—well made—by all means. While admitting that water is one of the most important constituents of the body, it is fallible to assert that soups and other watery forms of food are of secondary value, and that a vegetable diet contains all the necessary elements of food. The best, as the most varied diet, is one compounded healthfully of both animal and vegetable food, so that while it is easy to arrange a garden bill of fare that should have abundant sugar, as in fruits, starch, as in potatoes, gluten, as in grains, oils, as in nuts, and vegetable oils of the same substance chemically as the animal fats, yet we must not make anything grosser a desecration to, to finish an attractive and perfect menu.

For dessert, if pie is absolutely and clamorously demanded, have it made of well-cooked or preserved fruit, made with but one crust, and that well browned. Better far are the simple puddings, served with a sauce of cream fruit juice, as no daintily presented as to make anything grosser a desecration to the aesthetic sense. I have seen pudding so fair of flavor, so soothing of palate, as to make pie seem an impossible vulgarly. There are, no doubt, in this broad land, benighted recesses, where "pie, three times a day," is heavenly, but my prayer is that they may every year grow more scarce and remote.

If, after this dinner, the insatiable American husband still cries for more, he may be tenderly given a melon, or bit of fruit, a *soupcon* of cheese, and if it suits his intestinal personality, a cup of *café noir*—a very tiny cup, and utterly sugarless.

A word more as to the importance of soup. "Americans do not make enough use of liquids," especially of soups, in their diet," declares emphatically an eminent "dietician," and he is right. We live in a dry atmosphere and especially need liquid foods, while our only beverage is iced-water ad libitum. Let us rehabilitate the bouillon in our own kitchens, from the example of the best housekeepers in the world, the French, a people from whom we Americans might learn, if we would, more of good cookery, than from any other people.

Supper? Come don't be too greedy! Take a glass of fresh milk and a slice of rye bread, and have done. Or a bit of preserved fruit, jam or some bit of dainty sugarless.

When passing early to bed to sleep, knowing that if one's digestion has been honored, not insulted, no dreams will come to frighten, but that soft forgetting that is bestowed upon the beloved of Nature, the healthful man or woman.

## IDEAL DRESS.

A Two-minute Paper Read Before the Woman's Club.

BY MISS L. FREEMAN.

"The body is more than the raiment." This is the first principal of rational and beautiful dressing. Since, then, the body is the object to be clothed and not merely the lay figure on which garments are to be displayed, the body is the first thing to be considered in the two great questions of convenience and becomingness. The essentials of a convenient dress are that it should not allow free movement to the body, and that in the matter of warmth or coolness, it should be adapted to the climate. It may be worth while to mention, in passing, that woolen clothing is at once the warmest and coolest. The pores of the body can breathe through woolen fabric, as they cannot through silk or cotton material. The first essential in dress is that it should be comfortable, so the second is that it should be becoming. We obtain the becoming by the same means as we obtain the convenient, i.e., by making the body the first consideration. The face and figure are the standard by which to test every color, shape and material.

"If it be not fair to me, what is it to be?"

should be our feeling about even the most exquisite tints and stuffs. While it is true that the body is more than the raiment, it is equally true that the soul is more than the body. A perfectly beautiful dress is not only convenient and becoming to the form of the wearer, but is, furthermore, expressive of her mind and spirit. Dress is a failure just in as far as it falls short of expressing the individuality of the wearer. Worth and the other great world costumers make a systematic study of the men and women who put themselves in their hands to be fitted clad, and they succeed, by virtue of careful thought, in making their patrons look as if their clothes had grown upon them. In these days of widespread artistic culture, it is not too much to expect that people should be able to design for themselves garments that should look as natural and as entirely their own as the fur and feathers of the wild creatures of the forests. Dressing with expression does not necessarily involve fine dressing. A 5-cent print, after its kind, as true a vehicle of expression as a \$5 velvet. Men are fond of testing woman's dress by its unobtrusiveness. They say she is well-dressed in proportion as they have not noticed what she wears. They are very near the truth. When the impression given by the clothing is one with the impression conveyed by the wearer, the dress is, as it should be, in true harmony with the character of the wearer.

## Rough on Munny.

While strolling along on the quay. A maiden I happened to spy: So she came to my right eye. I winked my right eye, which caused the coy damsel to flay. —[L.V.]

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Total.....\$300,000

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EUGENE GERMAIN,  
Trustees.

**STATEMENT OF CONDITION**  
—OF THE—  
**LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK,**  
At the close of business, Friday, March 4, 1887.

**RESOURCES.**

Loans.....	\$322,021.78
Governments.....	153,700.00
Banking-house and fixtures.....	55,450.00
Expenses and taxes paid.....	4,286.60
Cash on hand.....	\$247,288.50
In other banks.....	441,038.50
	688,805.37
	\$1,707,208.93

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital.....	\$200,000.00
Surplus.....	25,000.00
Undivided profits.....	14,555.11
Circulation.....	45,000.00
Deposits.....	1,222,698.62
	\$1,707,208.93

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Sarsfield's Chronic Ulcer Salve.

These remedies are well known in Central and Northern California, and are now introduced in the southern counties. The MAKING OF CERTIFICATES has related so largely to fraud that the public has naturally grown suspicious of them. But those here referred to are by such prominent citizens, of such irreproachable character, and the cures are so well known, and the witnesses are so easy to reach, that we must make the references without any hesitation.

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We are also permitted to refer to Hon. Ira G. Holt, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sacramento; L. A. Upon, Sacramento; A. D. Garvin, of Garvin Manufacturing Company, San Francisco; Judge George R. Williams, Placerville; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lux (Lux & Miller), San Francisco; O. R. Smith, 22 Market street, San Francisco, and a host of others as well known.

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